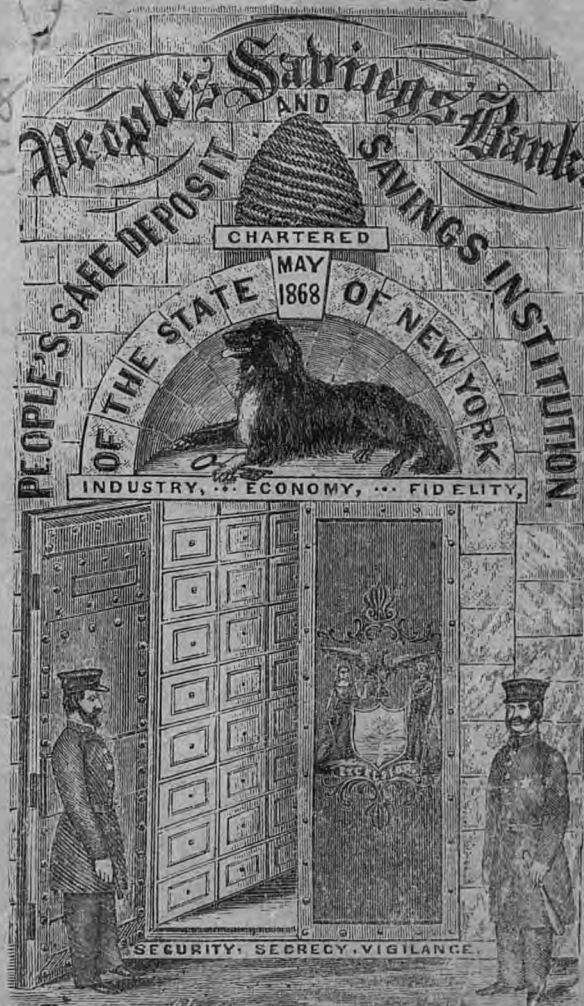


Early History of Syracuse

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EARLY HISTORY OF SYRACUSE.

CHAPTER I.

SYRACUSE BEFORE ITS SETTLEMENT—AMERICAN NAMES—ORIGINALLY A SWAMPY WILDERNESS—ITS FIRST INHABITANTS WOLVES, BEARS, WILD CATS, MUD-TURTLES AND RATTLE-SNAKES—FASCINATION OF A CHILD—CARESSED BY A HUGE RATTLE SNAKE—DEATH OF AN INDIAN FROM THE BITE OF ONE—THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN "SALT POINT"—UNHEALTHINESS OF SYRACUSE AND THE LAKE REGION—PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIANS—THEIR DRUNKEN FROLICS—INDIAN BURYING GROUND—EXAMINATION OF SKELTONS—FEARFUL AND DEATHLY FEUD BETWEEN THE ONONDAGAS AND CAYUGAS.

Well knowing the importance of an authentic and accurate history of our cherished Central City, often properly called the "Saline City," we have taken pains to consult the oldest and most respectable residents now living, possessing the best memories and wisest heads, who have travelled the swamps and quagmires of Syracuse when their horses sank to their girths, and have plucked the wild flowers in the forests of Syracuse before any clearances had been made.

To contrast the city of Syracuse at the present day, with its primeval condition when it was a wilderness, with its waiving pine trees, cedars and hemlocks towering upwards to the clouds, their tops and branches a shelter for the screech-owls, bats and the croaking crows, the howling of the wolves and the screaming of the wild-cats, our city at the present day, in its beautiful and thrifty grandeur, yet presents more the appearance of a beleagured city, with its numerous flag-staffs on the tops of public buildings and private residences, shaking in the wind like so many reeds, serving as mementos of the late deplorable and fratricidal war, than the peaceful mercantile city of rapid growth that it is.

The ground upon which the city of Syracuse now stands, in its pride of modern stately grandeur incomparable with many of its sister cities contemporaneous with it, was once a dense forest and interminable swamp, where the croaking bull-frog "made music all the day"—and night, too. It was originally a part of the Salt Springs Reservation, and at the time the county was organized, in 1794, with all that part east of Onondaga Creek and Lake, was included in the town of Manlius. "Webster's Landing" was the first locality that received a name within the limits of the present city of Syracuse, after Ephraim Webster, who kept a few goods for the Indian trade on the bank of the creek, a little south of its outlet. In 1793 Mr. Webster was succeeded by Benjamin Newkirk, at which time there was quite a number of Indian cabins, ranging along the west bank of the creek, enough to form a considerable Indian village. The dark, gloomy, and almost impenetrable swamp, now the site of our flourishing city, was then a favorite resort for wolves, bears, wild-cats, mud-turtles, and swamp rattle-snakes. The western portion of the valley about Syracuse was originally timbered with hemlock, birch and soft maple; the eastern

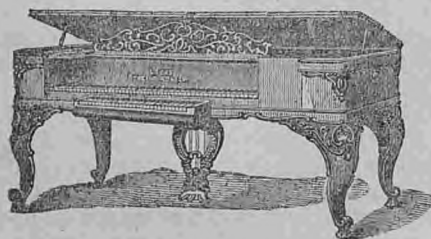
swampy portion with cedar and pine. At the time of which we are writing, so common were wolves and bears, that it was not unusual for these animals to be seen passing along the path leading from Cicero to Onondaga, in armies and battalions as fearless and unconcerned as a regiment on dress parade. From the frequency of these recurrences, these paths were named the "bear and wolf paths," and two of the streets in Salina, now the First Ward, running north from main street, from this circumstance are now called Wolf and Bear streets.

Among the objects worthy of the very first mention as the attractions of Syracuse, every writer specifies the magnificent

Piano and Music Warehouse of Redington & Howe,

This establishment, the largest and best supplied in the State, is situated in the centre of the elegant block erected by Dr. J. M. Wieting, corner of Salina and Water streets. The immense store (No. 2 of the Block), is 160 feet in depth, having a floored and lighted basement of the same size. Redington & Howe find it necessary to use the basement as well as the main store, in order to accommodate the stupendous stock they keep. Theirs is *literally* a *Wholesale House*, (as well as retail), where the other dealers of the State can go at any time and find a full stock to select from. These dealers often *do* thus purchase Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., from Redington & Howe (without their own customer's knowledge), thereby acknowledging the superiority of the facilities and stock of Messrs. R. & H. One great reason of this superiority lies in the fact that they buy more largely than any half dozen of other houses.

We specify this Emporium as one of the chief attractions in the business portion of our city. Ever since its establishment, it has been the headquarters for the musicians of Central New York, where they assemble to read the musical papers on file, and discuss the general musical matters of daily occurrence. It is also the general ticket office for the first class entertainments visiting Syracuse. Its gentlemanly proprietors always make visitors welcome. Good players are in constant attendance. The latest musical novelties are sure to be found at No. 2 Wieting Block. We subjoin a cut of one of the most beautiful and successful inventions of this musical day, viz: the Tremo-Æolicon, or Piano with two banks of keyes (an invention of Prof. L. Louis).



It is easily and quickly attached to any Piano, and produces the most beautiful effects.

The Steinway, Dunham, Decker Bros. and fifteen other first class maker's Pianos and Organs, are to be found in this section only at Redington & Howe's. Their character and responsibility are of the strong-

est and most honorable kind, while their immense trade enables them to sell at cheaper prices than any other house in the State.

So numerous were the rattle-snakes in the vicinity of Salina, that if molested they became extremely dangerous, but if suffered to pursue their own way undisturbed, they were considered harmless and inoffensive. A circumstance of a most extraordinary nature occurred at a time, which was nothing less than the snake fascination of a child, a little son of Mr. Isaac VanVleck, of "Salt Point," who was out at play. A violent cackling of the fowls alarmed the mother of the lad, which called out Mrs. VanVleck to learn the cause of agitation among her poultry, and passing round the house found her little son fondling in his hands and arms an enormous rattle-snake, which turned and writhed around the boy's body in waiving coils, in the fondest manner. The fowls that had gathered round in a circle expressed the utmost fear and agitation by their croaking and cackling, but the writhing

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snake continued to encircle the child's body, thrusting its head over its shoulders and close to his face, without exciting the least signs of fear or alarm on the part of the fascinated lad. The nearest neighbors, though few, soon gathered at the scene, alarmed by the affrighted mother, and in the presence of all these, the snake seemed to increase his fondness for the child. For fear of increasing the child's danger, no one seemed disposed to interfere with it, least it might turn upon them with its sting of certain death. Seizing a favorable opportunity, when the snake was uncoiling itself, in one of its playful moods with the child, the mother snatched her darling from the jaws of what she considered certain death, and ran into the house with it. On this

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sudden removal of its little friend, the snake coiled itself in a hostile attitude, as if to make an attack, but was instantly put *hors du combat* by those present. Later, an Indian was severely bitten in the wrist by one of these poisonous reptiles, and knowing that he must soon die, he instantly killed the snake, and putting the reptile's head in his mouth, bit it between his teeth, so that the poison exuded, that he might die the sooner. Within twenty-four hours he swelled to an enormous size, and actually burst asunder, after undergoing the most excruciating and fearful suffering.

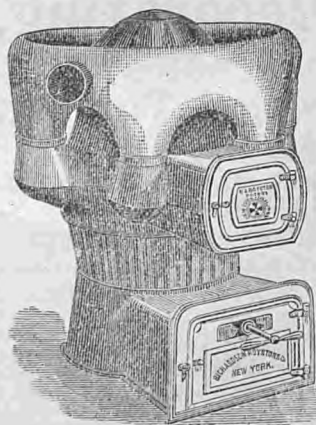
This child, Abraham VanVleck, who was fascinated by the rattle-snake, is supposed to be the first male child born in the County of Onondaga—in the year 1792. About the time of his birth, an Indian had been drowned at the Oswego Falls, by the upsetting of his canoe, and the event bore so heavy upon the friends of the deceased, that the son of Mr. VanVleck was named by the Indians *Ne-un-hos-ta*, which

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means "sorrow for one departed." Mr. VanVleck was called by the Indians *Ka-hunk-a-ta-wah*, meaning "one spry enough to skip over water;" and Mrs. VanVleck was called *Con-o-roo-quash*, "one of pleasant disposition," and other members of the family had also Indian names, as well as most of the settlers with whom the Indians were on friendly terms.

Provisions were brought from Tioga and from Whitestown and Herkimer, and exchanged for salt. In 1792 and '93, the settlers here suffered severely for want of provisions, and on several occasions boats were sent from "Salt Point" to Kingston, by way of Oswego, to procure necessary articles of food. Capt. Canute, of a trading boat between "Salt Point" and Albany, brought provisions, groceries, &c., for the settlers, and often received his pay therefor in young bears, wolves, coons, foxes, fawns and such like animals, all of which were very plenty. Deers were so plenty and became so domesticated that they frequently herded with the cows, and would enter the yard with

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them at night, with the utmost unconcern. Young bears were furnished to the white settlers for the merest trifle, and numbers of these animals have been known to be confined in chains, awaiting the arrival of Capt. Canute, who always found a ready sale for them at a fair price at Albany.

The unhealthiness of the country about Onondaga Lake, from its earliest settlement up to 1800, was a great and vexatious source of annoyance. Fevers began to spread early in July, and cases followed one after the other so rapidly, that oftentimes there were scarcely well persons enough to take care of the sick; and it seemed as if man and beast were alike attacked by the same scourge, produced by the miasma arising from the swampy condition of the low lands, engendered by the hot July sun. Many of the early inhabitants died during the sickly season, and cattle and horses shared the same fate, perishing from like sickness with their human masters. There were but thirty persons in "Salt Point," all told, in 1793, and nearly every one of that number was sick at one time, except a man named Patrick Riley, a

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generous hearted Irishman, who carried on Mr VanVleck's salt block. Riley drew all his own wood used in the salt block, boiled salt every day and half the night, and every alternate night watched with the sick, continuing so to do for a period of two months, without a single night of intermission, as we glean from early reminiscences. Dr. Holland, who had settled near Jamesville, and was the first physician in the County, came over every day to visit the sick, and treated them with kindness and unremitting attention. Four years after this, in 1797, Dr. Burnet took up his residence in Salina, and is said to be the first physician who settled among the people. The Indians were kind and attentive to the white settlers during the sickly season, they, themselves becoming acclimated, and were consequently free from the diseases that preyed fatally upon the new settlers—furnishing them with venison and fish, which added greatly to their comfort in the time of their need, when they were unable to help themselves.

An extensive Indian burying ground occupies the west bank of the

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Onondaga Creek, from whence skeletons have frequently been disinterred, and have been occasionally up to a late day. At the time the west locks were constructed at Syracuse, 1819, over one hundred skeletons were taken up, and in excavating the canal for the Red Mill, near the present site of the new High School, several skeletons were found. In 1843, one of extraordinary size was discovered, one of the lower bones of the leg of which, being set beside the limb of a tall man, reached far above his knee. The skull was correspondingly large, and the jaws were provided with a full set of double teeth, all around. They were perfectly sound, and covered with a beautiful enamel of the most perfect whiteness. Such occurrences are not uncommon at the several Indian burying grounds throughout the country. In one grave was found a large skeleton, on each side of which was a gun, with flints in the locks, having the appearance of being loaded at the time they were buried. In this grave there was also a brass kettle, two pairs of shears, three razors, a tomahawk and a number of bullets. A large tree which had grown over this grave, on being cut down, a paint box seven inches

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square, with a brush, was discovered in a recess made in it, around which clay and gravel had firmly cemented, some four inches in thickness. The gravel had become firmly attached, and a portion of the box was petrified. It contained a red pigment, evidently vermilion, used by the Indian chiefs and braves for painting their faces, as is their custom.

One of the peculiar characteristics of the Indians was often displayed in their drunken frolics. During the early settlement of Salina, whenever they resolved upon a carousal, they invariably divested themselves of all deadly weapons, and deposited them in a place of safety, in the keeping of a confidential person, and indulged in excessive drunkenness, until they became entirely oblivious, and worse than the brutes of the field. As a general rule, on these occasions of debauchery, they would appoint one of their number, and charge him expressly to keep sober, so as to see that no one injured another, in the event of any outbreak of unbridled or uncontrolled passion.

A violent feud broke out in 1795, between a clan of Onondagas and

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another of the Cayugas, which raged with great bitterness for a long time, during which, on various occasions, when the hostile parties met, several individuals of both nations were killed. The last one who fell in this bloody and deadly strife was an Onondaga, called "Handsome Harry." A party of Cayugas followed him from Tuscarora and back, who overtook him at the Sand Bank, then owned by Mr. Henry Young, not far from the Syracuse Pump House. When he found his pursuers gaining on him, he made no further effort to escape, but quietly kneeling down, bared his bosom to the relentless and savage foe, and was instantly pierced to the heart by an arrow. He was buried on the spot where he fell, and two favorite sisters, also very handsome, visited the spot daily, for a long time, and mourned the death of their brother with the most heartfelt sorrow. The young Onondaga who thus fell a victim to this cruel, barbarous and deadly feud, was looked upon as the handsomest Indian of his own or any other tribe. The death of "Handsome Harry," unfortunate as it was, fortunately put an end to these savage, cruel and fatal feuds of clanish vengeance and clanish strife.

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CHAPTER II.

THE "WALTON TRACT"—LAYING OUT OF VILLAGE LOTS—THE FIRST TAVERN—THE FIRST HOUSE AND OTHER BUILDINGS—COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE "EMPIRE HOUSE," FROM ITS FIRST ERECTION, IN 1806—NAMES OF THE SEVERAL LANDLORDS, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME—THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN THE VILLAGE OF SYRACUSE, IN 1800—CHANGE OF NAME, AND SYRACUSE ADOPTED—THE FIRST CLEARANCE IN THE VILLAGE OF CORINTH—"PROSPECT HILL"—"LOST IN THE WOODS"—BEARS AND WOLVES—SWAMPS, WOODS AND THICKETS—THE "RED MILL," SAW MILL, &c.—"TRAVELLERS' HOME"—SCHOOL HOUSE AND MEETING HOUSE—COMING TO SERVICE THROUGH THICKETS—THE OLD "NORTH TURNPIKE"—THE "MILL POND"—COMPLETION OF "CLINTON'S DITCH," IN 1825—ORATION ON THE OCCASION FROM A PLATFORM UNDER A PINE TREE.

In 1804, lots for the site of a village was laid out by Abraham Walton, and agreeably to stipulation, half an acre of ground was sold to Henry Bogardus, for the sum of three hundred dollars, (\$300), binding him, within a reasonable time, to erect a suitable house for a tavern, and to keep, or cause one to be kept. Accordingly, a house, two

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stories high was erected in 1806, its dimensions being thirty-five by forty feet on the ground, and occupied the site of the present Empire House. In the keeping of this tavern, Mr. Bogardus was succeeded by Mr. Burlingham, in 1808; by Joseph Langdon in 1810; James Ingalls, in 1812, and by Sterling Cossit, in 1815. At this time the village of Syracuse was called *South Salina*, and the tavern the "*South Salina Hotel*," although it is now north of the Canal, and was then the principal stopping place or head-quarters for stages, teams and travellers on their way between Albany and Buffalo. For several years the place went by the name of *Cossit's Four Corners*, after Mr. Sterling Cossit, who succeeded Mr. Ingalls in the "*South Salina Hotel*." Mr. Cossit kept the house from 1815 to 1825, a period of ten years, after which it was kept for some time by Mr. O. H. Williston, an uncle of Ex-Mayor Charles Williston, the present efficient Deputy Post Master of Syracuse. Mr. Williston kept it until 1831, and then removed to New York city, to engage in more lucrative and congenial business to his taste. Robert J. Brockway succeeded Mr. Williston, in the keeping

Buy your Mantles and Grates of Francis & Duffy, West Onondaga and West Jefferson Sts. See page 16.

PATENT OFFICE.

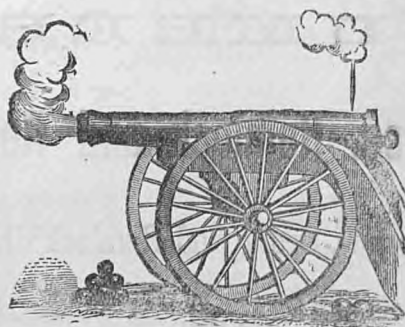
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of the hotel, when the name was changed to the "*Mansion House*," and he in turn, by "Doty" Allen. Philo N. Rust was the next landlord, who sold out to Daniel Comstock, who, after keeping it for some time, sold out to Evert Wynkoop. It next passed into the hands of a company, who commenced tearing the old building down in 1843, and was rebuilt with brick, as it now stands, by James L. Voorhees, Caldwell, Baldwin and other members of the property company. It was re-opened in 1846, under the name of the "*Voorhees House*," by a Mr. Miller. Miller failed, and Harry Allen became its next landlord. He was succeeded by Walt. Herrick, who kept it a short time. Philo Rust took it in 1849, and Barney Filkins subsequently kept it as a boarding house, merely. The genial and whole-souled Barney Becker, was its next popular landlord, and at this time the boarders, guests and travellers who made the "*Voorhees House*" their home, gave to it the appearance of a small village in itself. Lucius W. Wright, of Troy, succeeded Barney Becker, who removed to New York city, and is there keeping a first class and popular hotel, as he

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Office Corner of West and Fayette Streets,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Buy your Mantles of Francis & Duffy, W. Onondaga St., and at No. 6 West Jefferson. See page 16.

well knows how to do. Sprague & Gage will be remembered as the next landlords, but a few years since. W. H. Sprague went out after a short time (who is now the present Canal Collector at Syracuse), and Capt. Gage assumed its management alone. It has lately gone back to the name of the "*Empire House*," since its ownership by Horace White, Esq., with Capt. Gage as its clever and popular landlord, who has kept it for a number of years, and has made it one of the most popular hotels in the great State of New York. Such is the varied history of the "*Empire House*," with its several landlords and succession of different names, up to the present time.

In the same year that Mr. Bogardus erected this tavern, in 1806, a small frame house was erected, directly opposite the "*South Salina Hotel*," by a Mr. Merrill, on the site now occupied by Peter Waggoner's store, corner of James and North Salina Streets, but there was so much sickness in the neighborhood that he became discouraged, pulled it down, and carried its material away. In the meantime several persons had erected log cabins in the vicinity of the spot where Mr. Bogardus put up his tavern. Two such were erected, closely following

B. C. LATHROP,

Dealer in

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, PEAS,

Beans, Oats and all kinds of Garden Seeds,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Seeds, Baskets and Rope,

ALSO,

EASTERN LIME, PLASTER AND SAND,

Nos. 2, 4, 6, & 8, Corner James and Warren Sts.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Scotch Designs for Monuments and Headstones, at the Marble Works, W. Onondaga St., opp. Binghamton R. R. Depot.

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

each other, one by a Mr. Hopkins, in 1797, and another by a Mr. Butler, in 1799. These were located a little west of the Oswego Bridge, north of General Granger's residence, near a spring of fresh water.

Mr. Calvin Jackson came to this place in the spring of 1800, and lived in a small log house a little south of where the railroad crosses Genesee Street. Here was born, on the 28th of December of that year, Albion Jackson, supposed to be the first white child born within the limits of Syracuse, out of that part heretofore known as "Salt Point," or Salina.

The first blacksmith's shop was opened in 1805, by William Lee and Aaron Cole, and in the same year, Amos Stanton, father of Rufus Stanton, located near the Salina Street Bridge. Dr. Senar put up a small frame house in 1807; Jonathan Fay settled near the Court House in 1808, and in 1811 Rufus Stanton kept a tavern near the Salina Street Bridge—the same building being yet standing. The ancient name of Syracuse being *South Salina*, was regarded with general disfavor, and after a time it was changed to *Milan*. This

Syracuse Marble Works.

FRANCIS & DUFFY,

Successors to G. W. M. Lewis, West Onondaga Street, opposite Binghamton R. R. Depot. Also Successors to Robert Spaulding, No. 6 West Jefferson Street.

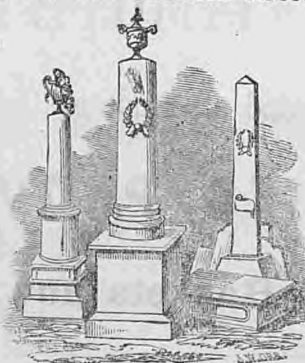
IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN

Red and Gray

SCOTCH

GRANITE.



MANUFACTURERS

AND

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN

MARBLE

MANTLES.

Different patterns on hand from which to select. Also

SLATE MANTLES.

Especial Attention Given to all kinds of American Granite, in imitation of EGYPTIAN, SIENNA and other expensive Marbles.

Marble, Freestone and Granite Monuments,

Head-Stones, Marble Tops & Plumbers Slabs

made to order.

We have now the most Extensive Marble Works in Central New York, and WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Superior Inducements to Business Men!

ROSE & MILLER,

Having Recently Purchased the

Steam Job Printing Office,

Formerly owned by Mr. G. V. LUCE,

Stebens' Block,—Adjoining the Canal—Syracuse, N. Y.,

And having LARGELY ADDED TO IT IN NEW TYPE AND MATERIAL, are prepared to offer to the Business Men of Syracuse and vicinity, superior inducements in all kinds of

Plain & Colored Printing

SUCH AS

Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Bill Heads, Letter Heads.
Wedding Cards Business Cards, Bills of Lading, Shipping Bills,
Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Price Lists, Shipping Tags,

and, in fact, every kind of Printing required by Business Men. Having

One of the Best Appointed Printing Offices

in this section of the State, with a combined experience of OVER FORTY YEARS, and all work done under their personal supervision, they will GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION in all cases, and make it to the interest of all to give them their orders.

BOOK BINDING AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

We also do Book Binding and manufacture Blank Books to order.

**Blank Books with Printed Headings, Check Books,
Shipping Books, &c.,**

can be Printed and Bound here in a superior manner, by experienced workmen, and at prices less than at any other House.

Try us and be Satisfied.

ROSE & MILLER,

Stevens' Block, Corner Clinton & Water Streets, Syracuse, N. Y.

Stephen North,

Steam Architectural Ornamental Works.

MANUFACTURER OF

Office Furniture, Carving, Mouldings,

BAND AND SCROLL SAWING,

Balusters, Newels, Desks,

PATTERNS AND MODELS.

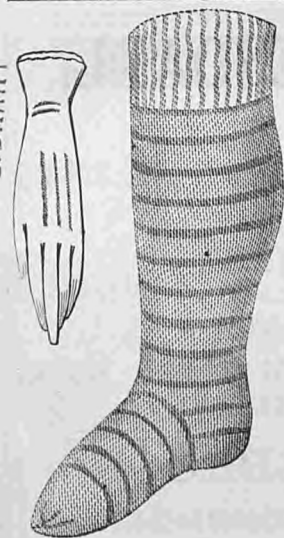
OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN SYRACUSE.

25, 27 & 29 Walton St., Cor. Franklin.

Office 29 Franklin.

For Reference, see Ornamental Work and Carving on the front of the New Yates Block. Also the gates to Yates' Castle, and interior of new residence of Milton S. Price, and the majority of the front doors of the best houses in the city.

name it bore for several years, but after a new survey of the "Walton Tract," and the re-laying out of the village, it was then named *Corinth*, the name of Milan having been relinquished in consequence of an ineffectual attempt to obtain a post office, there being already one of that name in the State. At the time the last survey was made, there was but a small clearing in the village of Corinth, and the extent of it was from the canal, near Clinton Street, south to Fayette Street, and east to Warren Street. The rest of the ground in this neighborhood, was a pine grove, interspersed with oak bushes, including a horse pasture of twenty acres, on the site where the Syracuse House now stands; and there was a gateway and bars to this pasture, where the western front door now opens into Salina Street. In 1816, Rufus Stanton raised on this ground, an abundant crop of rye, and after this, it was used as a pasture until 1820. Judge Forman removed to Syracuse from Onondaga, in 1819, with his family, and occupied a house a little west of the Townsend Block. At this time there were but two frame houses in the village, besides the tavern. Log houses and plank



City Hosiery Store,

SIGN OF

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Established 1855.

S. H. STARIN,

DEALER IN

Ladies', Gents' and Childrens'

HOSIERY,

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

SHAKER YARN, ZEPHYR WORSTED,

Canvas and Fancy Knit Woolen Goods,

No. 70, Formerly 68, South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

and slab cabins, were scattered over the dry ground, most of which latter had been tenanted by laborers on the canal. The pasture of Judge Forman ran back some fifty rods, and easterly to Salina Street. So dense was the forest about Syracuse in 1819, that two young ladies, the present Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth and Mrs. Moses D. Burnet, in taking a morning stroll on "Prospect Hill," became bewildered among the thick brushwood, and rambled about until near the close of the day, when, finally, they found themselves in the vicinity of the Lodi Locks, greatly fatigued from their wanderings, and much rejoiced at the prospect of deliverance from the terrors of passing a gloomy night in the wilderness, to be the companions and at the mercy of the bears and wolves that infested the swamps, woods and thickets. Here, recognizing familiar ground, they were enabled to make their way back home in safety, after a day of sore anxiety and fretfulness, at the thought of being lost in the woods.

In 1819, the only buildings then in the place, which was then known as *Salina Four Corners*, subsequently *South Salina*, *Milan*, *Cor-*

RANDALL & NESDALL,

Dealers and Workers in

Onondaga Gray Lime Stone,

South Salina Street, Corner of Jackson,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Every Description of

ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL STONE WORK,
AND FOR PUBLIC WORKS, RESERVOIRS, LOCKS, &c.

CHARLES E. COLEBROOK,

DEALER IN

Cooking and Parlor Stoves,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

Manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

*Particular attention Paid to Tin Roofing, and all
Work Warranted.*

JOBGING of all kinds pertaining to the business, a specialty. I can and will make it an object for the people to patronize me, and guarantee all work intrusted to me, both in price and quality, equal to anything that can be got in Central New York. Call and see me before going elsewhere.

No. 97 East Genesee Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

inth and *Cosset's Corners*, were General W. H. Mosley's Green Store, the only one then in the village; the residence of Daniel Case, whose family resides at present at Onondaga Hollow, and Judge Forman's residence, all wooden buildings, and located on the south side of the canal, in the vicinity of the Wieting Block, and in the range therewith and the Townsend Block. The other buildings at this time were the Red Flouring Mill, on the east bank of the Onondaga Creek, situate on West Genesee Street, which has lately been demolished,—the Universalist Church taking its place, and this, in turn, giving way to our present beautiful and extensive High School Building. The *Green Store*, owned by General W. H. Mosley, then the only store in the place, and the third door west of Salina Street, was burned down in 1852, at the same time of the fire that destroyed the Wieting Block, then a wooden structure all through. D. D. Case's dwelling stood midway of the Townsend Block, on Water Street, and Judge Farman's dwelling stood near the west end of where the Townsend Block, recently partially destroyed by fire, still stands, and the second door

SYRACUSE FILE WORKS!

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EDMONDS, ROTHERY & SMITH, Proprietors.

Successors to Ireland & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND RE-CUTTERS OF

All Kinds of Files and Rasps.

Our Files are Manufactured from the Best Quality of English Cast Steel.

MOREHOUSE'S NEW BAKERY,

No. 18 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Where may be found a general assortment of Bake Stuffs and Confectionery, at wholesale and retail.

M. CHASE,

No. 12 West Rail Road Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

NEW DINING ROOMS AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

Confectionery and Fruits of all kinds, constantly on hand.

Call and Try My New Soda Fountain.

Dr. DE WITT C. WORDEN,

Office and Residence, 34 Montgomery Street, Syracuse.

east of Clinton Street. Capt. Parson's dwelling was the first house on the south side of Genesee street, east of Onondaga Creek; the saw-mill was located about where Barker's Mill now stands, on the Creek, and was destroyed by fire long since. Rufus Stanton's dwelling stood near the present site of Jacox & Green's extensive wholesale store, and was then occupied as a tavern, as it has been up to the present time, being known as the "Traveller's Home," until purchased some time since by Mr. David Quinlan, who now keeps it as a hotel and boarding house. Peter Wales' house stood near the Oswego Canal bridge, and J. T. Rhyne kept an "Inn" on West Genesee street, a small tavern west of Ritchie's Block, where E. B. Griswold now resides. A school-house was built in 1820, on the site now occupied by Public School-House No. 4, on Church Street, and was occasionally used for preaching purposes, the residents coming through the bushes, unimpeded by fences, to attend religious services in the school-house. The number of buildings in the village at that time were two taverns, one mill, one store, one school-house, answering also for a meeting

JORDAN BROTHERS, Photograph and Ferrottype Rooms,

No. 84 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.,

(Directly opposite Bennett Bros. Dry Goods Store), and

No. 3 North Salina Street, in Syracuse Savings Bank Building,

First building North of the Erie Canal. Also, at 67 Falls Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y., and 132 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

J. L. JORDAN.

H. A. JORDAN.

WM. HARRADENCE, DEALER IN FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

BOUQUETS AND CUT FLOWERS AT ALL SEASONS.

Nursery Corner of Beach and Madison Streets, Syracuse, N. Y. Residence
67 Irving Street,

THOS. C. EDWARDS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, And Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars, TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES, No. 64 SOUTH SALINA STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Circulating Library and News Room Attached.

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

house, and six dwellings, and the ground was so low and swampy, that the entrance to places had to be entered by a succession of steps, as it was necessary to erect the buildings on "stilts," to raise them out of the mud and slush.

In 1820, after the services of an evening meeting at the house of Judge Forman, it was resolved to change the name of Corinth, and give the place a permanent and enduring one. A meeting for this purpose was subsequently held at Cosset's Tavern (where the Empire House now stands), and among the names suggested and proposed, were "Algiers," and "Barbara," perhaps after poor, forlorn and unfortunate "Barbara Allen," in the song; and even "Wales" was suggested by one enthusiastic citizen of that name. After passing through the ordeal of so many conglomerated names, SYRACUSE was finally agreed upon and adopted at this meeting, as the future name of our now rapidly growing and flourishing city. The names of those who took part in that meeting were Joshua Forman, Daniel Case, Rufus Stanton, Henry Young, Sterling Cosset, John Wilkinson, Capt. Par-

D. VALENTINE,

IMPORTER OF

English & Swiss Watches,

MUSIC BOXES AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

DEALER IN

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Rich Jewelry, Diamond Rings & Pins,

STERLING SILVER WARE,

FANCY GOODS,

EXTRA FINE PLATED WARE,

AND TABLE CUTLERY.

Watches and Jewelry properly Repaired, by Experienced workmen. ENGRAVING Promptly done.

21 SOUTH SALINA STREET.

Scotch Designs for Monuments and Headstones, at the Marble Works, W. Onondaga St., opp. Binghamton R. R. Depot.

sons, John B. Creed, Frederick Rhyne, Peter Wales, Robert Hamilton, O. C. Congdon and Wm. H. Moseley—thirteen in all. The first or earliest settlers took up their residence at Onondaga Hill, on account of the low, swampy and marshy condition of Syracuse, and the former place then promised to be the seat of settlement, the foundation of the future City, and capital of the County; but the salt interest, the canal interest and the railroads outstripped Onondaga Hill, and threw their balance in favor of Syracuse as the Central City.

To recapitulate in part, for the purpose of keeping up the connection and the interest of our history, the only buildings here in 1806-7, according to Gen. W. H. Moseley, to whose kindness and courtesy we are largely indebted for much of the information of the early days of Syracuse herein contained, were the tavern built by Bogardus, the old "Red Mill," and Peter Wale's house, who was the only butcher in the place, and peddled meat among the few scattered inhabitants here and at Onondaga. General Moseley acquired his honorable soubriquet, which has since attached to him, from his connection with the Massa-

J. N. KNAPP & CO.,

Manufacturers, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

Looking Glasses,

PORTRAIT, PICTURE & PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

GILT MOULDINGS & CORNICES,

FRENCH PLATE GLASS,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

And Artist Materials.

Also General Agents for the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE!

No. 47 East Genesee Street,

Three doors East of Post Office,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

chusetts Militia, after his removal thither from here, in 1825, on account of the unhealthiness of the place, wisely thinking more of his health than of money-making at the time. With a full and complete stock of goods of all sorts in his well filled store, he could have amassed a fortune, but his generous and genial disposition made him regardless of all personal selfishness, and besides his "destiny" did not point him in that direction. Shortly after his removal to Massachusetts, he was appointed Major-General of the Militia, and was also elected Cashier of the Hampshire Bank, and in both positions he filled them with honor and credit. At the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," in the City of Boston, on the first Monday of June, 1838, which occurred annually, General Moseley was represented as making a splendid appearance, as we gather from files of the old *Syracuse Daily Star*, at the head of the Militia, which he had the honor to command. He was then in the prime of life, full of the impulse and ambition of manhood. His uniform was a *fac simile* of Gen. Washington's, being a magnificent full

SWEET, BARNES & CO.,

Incorporated 1864.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST MOWING & REAPING

KNIVES,

Sections, Guard Plates and Spring Keys.

Jobbing Machinists !

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

Buy your Mantles of Francis & Duffy, W. Onondaga St., and at No. 6 West Jefferson. See page 16.

dress of blue and buff, with epaulets, Hession boots, reaching to the knee, *chapeau*, powdered hair, and other *insignia* of the Revolutionary army in the time that "tried men's souls." This, with the brilliant *cortege*, both civil and military, on that occasion, made the day ever memorable, and linked Gen. Moseley with the past. After spending about twenty-five years in Massachusetts, he returned here in 1850, the 1st day of June, and in August of that year, commenced the publication of "*The Syracusean*," continuing it uninterruptedly until 1857, when he was appointed Librarian of the Court of Appeals, in March of the latter year, which position he has held ever since, and with his urbanity, kind and obliging disposition, has given the highest satisfaction to all with whom his present important position brings him in contact. In connection with Librarian, he is also a Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, receiving his appointment from each of the Governors of the State, successively, regardless of their or his own politics, but on account of the integrity and high moral and social worth of the man, and his fitness for such office. His courtesy and

NICHOLS & ELDRIDGE,

Importers and Dealers in

China, Glass & Earthenware,

TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS,

Kerosene Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.,

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WARE RE-PACKED AT NEW-YORK PRICES.

RANDALL & CURTIS,

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

128 South Salina Street,

Have on hand and are manufacturing from the best material and workmanship all kinds of

Two Seated Carriages, Buggies, Democrats, Market, Grocery and Lumber Wagons. Also Sleighs and Cutters.

Painting, Trimming and all kinds of Carriage Repairing, done on short notice.

A. B. RANDALL.

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DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FANCY FURS

of every description. Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Fur and Buckskin Gloves, Etc. **16 South Salina St.,** Syracuse, N. Y. Cash paid for all kinds of Shipping Furs.

affability to all is the theme of his praise, and indeed, it is not in his genial, warm nature to be otherwise. Were he ambitious, instead of the quiet, unostentatious gentleman that he is, he might have long since risen to an enviable position among his *confreres*; but he wedded himself to self-abnegation and to his newspaper, *The Syracusean*, content with it to do all the good he could for his fellow men, and our young flourishing city. Its columns were filled with the choicest historical events, and most entertaining matters of local interest, and it was so valuable in these respects, that it was a source of regret when Gen. Moseley felt called upon to relinquish its publication for the duties he is at present engaged in. It is our sincere desire that our venerable and esteemed friend will live many happy, pleasant and quiet years yet, to fill the position he now so signally honors, ere he is marshaled forth to join the innumerable army that is generated by the great commander of Nations, Kings and Thrones. General Mosley established a successful mercantile business at this place (then Corinth, in 1819), where the Wieting Block now stands, there being no other

ROSE & MILLER,

(Successors to G. V. LUCE.)

STEAM BOOK AND JOB

Printers, Binders,

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ABRAHAM STERN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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Formerly 31 East Genesee Street, Bastable Block,

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ESTABLISHED 1856.

MISS R. P. GILROY,
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66 Cedar Street, Cor. Orange, Syracuse, N. Y.

J. G. FROSS, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon,

Office and Residence 47 W. Genesee Street, Second House West of 1st Baptist Church.

Office Hours, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Scotch Granite Monuments Imported Direct, by FRANCIS & DUFFY, West Onondaga St. See Page 16.

Scotch Granite Monuments and Head Stones at the Marble Works, West Onondaga Street. See page 16.

store between Salina and Onondaga Valley, the General consequently had no conflicting opposition in trade, while during the progress of the completion of the canal, trade was superabundant.

In 1809, several log cabins were erected on sites near a nice spring of water, where the old tannery stood, but the construction of the canal at a subsequent period spoiled this spring, through its entire destruction by absorption. In one of these log cabins was born Mr. Sidney Stanton, in that same year, now of the Marble Works on James Street. Rufus Stanton was the uncle of Sidney Stanton, at present residing on Railroad Street, and near about his 80th year, enjoying comparative good health, and quite active for a man of his years. A Mr. Blakesley started the first Marble Shop, in "Robbers' Row," somewhere about 1824. Israel Stanton, brother to Sidney, went as an apprentice to Blakesley, and learned the trade of him. He started in business for himself, after finishing his apprenticeship, and went in company with a man of the name of Beldon, on the corner of Salina and Church Streets, in 1829. Sidney learned his trade with Stanton & Beldon,—

LUMBER!

NELSON, SPERRY & SHORT,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALERS.

OFFICE ON ERIE CANAL,

Near First Lock,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

L. NELSON,

M. T. SPERRY,

H. W. SHORT.

the latter went out in 1830, and Sidney went into partnership with his brother. His brother was alone in business from 1839 to 1841, being killed at the terrific explosion of the latter year, at which so many fell victims. Sidney, who had gone to Cazenovia, returned here after the death of his brother, commenced business, and continued the same in his brother's place on North Salina Street, which he carried on till the State sold the land. He next hired a place on the canal bank, near Sanford & Bon's present location, and continued there about a year, removed upon Canal Street, near the first Lock, a site which we all remember. After continuing there five or six years, he moved to the corner of Canal and Lock Streets—was there three years, from whence he moved to his present eligible site, locating his Marble Works on James Street, near Lock Street, and has been there about three years. His son has been in business with him about a year, giving the business firm the name of Stanton & Son. Here is done a large amount of work, of first class order, for Cemeteries, in foreign and American Marble, such as Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-stones, &c.,

THE WORLD'S AWARD !

Better than Medals !--Better than Premiums.

THE SINGER.

Still the Great Sewing Machine of the World !

Its Yearly Sales, taken from the last Published report, were :

- 4,998 More than the Wheeler & Wilson.
- 10,056 More than the Grover & Baker.
- 32,000 More than the Howe.
- 32,520 More than the Florence.
- 39,417 More than the Weed.
- 40,934 More than the Empire.

We sell all kinds of Machine Needles, Thread and Silk.

Those who do the work, use the Singer.

Don't buy a Machine until you have fully tested the NEWLY IMPROVED SINGER, which is and has been the great rival Sewing Machine of the world; but call at **No. 48 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.,** and get the best.

HARRIS, ROBINSON & CO.,

Gen. Agts. for Central N. Y.

of the largest and finest designs, and executed in the finest styles of such work. See advertisement, page 9.

The old "North Turnpike," as it was called, passed the residence of Hon. Allen Munroe, on West Genesee Street, which is now macadamized, and, with the exception of a portion of James Street, that is laid with the Nicholson pavement, is the finest and most popular thoroughfare for drives in the city. It led onward straight through to Buffalo, and was the main highway between Albany and the latter place. A corduroy road extended from Fayette Park, a mile eastward, over an interminable swamp, to where the residence of O. T. Burt now stands, on East Genesee Street. A step off to one side, on the end of a log composing this road, sent the other end careening upwards, and down the unlucky pedestrain went to his shoulders in swamp, mud and mire. Here the bull-frogs and mud-turtles had things their own way, being greatly in excess of the Indian and white population combined, and the croaking frogs gave the only free concert that could be listened to in this then rather bleak, dismal and

MORRIS & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

And Dealers in

CLOTHS,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

And Fine

CLOTHING,

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN!

Keep the Largest Stock of

Cloths to be Made to Order,



And Fine and Stylish Clothing,

Equally as well made as Custom work, in Syracuse. If you want

STYLISH CLOTHING FOR LITTLE MONEY, CALL ON

MORRIS & CO., South Salina St., Corner Rail Road, New Store, Immediately opposite (West) of the N. Y. C. R. R. Depot, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

Parlor Boot and Shoe Store!

THE BEST & CHEAPEST
in the City,

Offering the Best Goods for
the Least Money,

At 62 (60 New Number),

South Salina St.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

We have one of the Largest Stocks of

BOOTS,

SHOES & GAITERS.

Suitable for all Classes,



The Infant,

The Miss,

The Lady,

The Matron,

The Man of Business,

The Laborer, and

The Mechanic.

At the Lowest Prices, to be Found Anywhere in the City,

And we Cannot be Undersold.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made of the Very Best Material, embracing

Balmorals, Gaiters, Walking Boots, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

CUSTOM WORK,

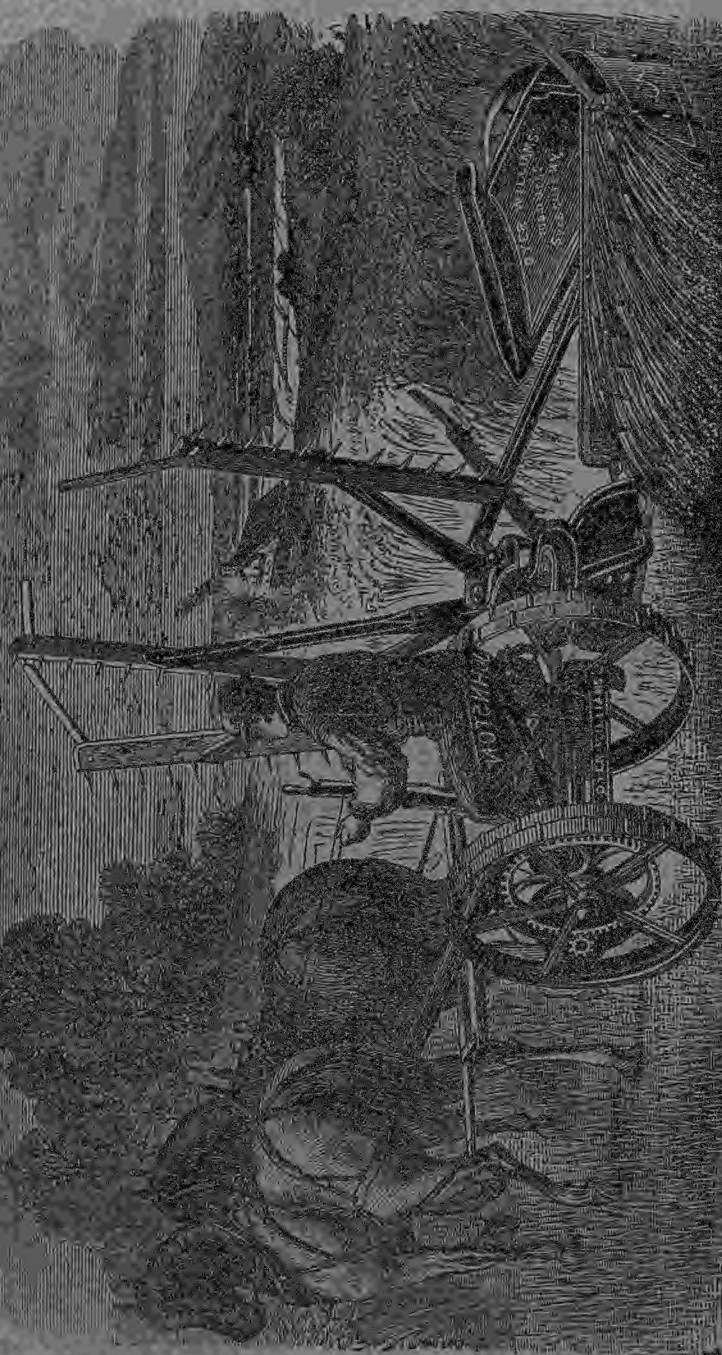
Which we execute in Superior Style, and Satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

Marble and Stone Monuments at the Marble Works, West Onondaga St. Also No. 6 W. Jefferson Street. See page 16.

THE LIGHTEST DRAFT COMBINED MACHINE

Johnston's Mower and Reaper, Manufactured by Dyer Williams.



OF EQUAL LENGTH OF CUT IN THE WORLD.

Width of cut in Mowing--4 feet 4 inches.
Width of cut in Reaping--5 feet 4 inches.



Manufactured by Dyer Williams, Syracuse, N. Y.

PASSING OVER AN OBSTRUCTION.
Double Speed Changed Instantly in the Field.

Sixty-2 (Sixty New Number

SOUTH SALINA STREET,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

EDWIN A. BENNETT.

EDWARD C. LATHROP.

PARLOR

Boot & Shoe Store

EDWIN A. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors,

Readers of this pamphlet—the History of Syracuse—go to

THE PARLOR BOOT AND SHOE STORE
 for your.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Oxford Tie

Where all of the Latest Styles, bought expressly for

Spring and Summer Trade, and in fact, all Seasons,

Can be obtained at the most satisfactory and reasonable rates.

Always Giving the Best Satisfaction

Having enlarged and beautified this new and elegant location (the new number,) South Salina Street, as the headquarters of a first BOOT and SHOE STORE, the enterprising firm are now offering

Great Bargains in Mens', Boys' & Youths'

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITER

ALSO LADIES'

French Kid, French Morocco, Pebble Goat and French Goat, together with a large assortment of Misses' and Children's very latest styles of **Colored Shoes & Parlor and Satin Slippers**, each elegant articles for dress and parties.

Be sure to call and examine the large stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, purchasing elsewhere, as we know we can give you great bargains at low prices. Don't forget the number.

62--60 New Number--Parlor Boot and Shoe Store, South Salina

EDWIN A. BENNETT.

EDWARD C. LATHROP.

uninviting region. But how changed now! thanks to the fates! A road led from Salina to Onondaga, through mud and mire up to the hip, and there was but one house on the route, the entire distance, known as the "Half Way House."

The Mill Pond covered an area of from sixty to eighty acres, extending from West Genesee Street bridge, to the Saw Mill, and easterly till it covered a wide range, with stumps sticking up ev erywhere at intervals. On the completion of "Clinton's Ditch," the oration on the occasion of the grand canal celebration, 4th of November, 1825, was delivered by Judge Forman, then President of the village of Syracuse, in presence of Governor Clinton, from a platform under a pine tree, in rear of Townsend Block. That was a great day for the village of Syracuse, then a small, secluded spot, limited and uninviting,—a swamp and mud hole, until raised and improved by filling in.

"Granite Hall" was built by C. Tyler Longstreet, on the site first door east of the store now occupied by Drake & Wells, and E. T. Teft built the store now occupied by this firm, where he did a large dry goods business. Chas. A. Wheaton built the original block now known

Carpenter & Coleman, MANUFACTURERS OF MELODEONS, COTTAGE ORGANS,



Harmoniums & Parlor Brackets,
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
BOOK CASES, SECRETARIES, WRITING DESKS, SCROLL SAWING,
And all Kinds of Ornamental Work Done to Order.
164 & 166 East Water Street,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

as the Wieting Block, in the year 1852, which was soon after burned down, on one of the coldest winter nights in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Its rebuilding was commenced in the winter of 1856, the 6th of January; but before its completion, Dr. Wieting purchased the property on the 24th of March of the same year, and completed it as it now stands, in about one hundred days, thus exhibiting much energy, enterprise and determination for which he is so proverbial. The stores extending to the Townsend Block, were a part of the Wieting Block, and are still a part thereof.

The Syracuse House was built in 1820, by Buell & Safford. The former gentleman is alive yet, and resides at Onin, beyond Manlius—Safford unfortunately fell from the scaffolding and was killed. The stables of the Syracuse House stood well back from Genesee street, on the line of the Central Railroad, opposite the old depot. James Mann was the first landlord. The Syracuse Company purchased the property and rebuilt it in its present enlarged shape, in 1828. After its enlargement, George Rust, brother of Philo Rust, kept the Syracuse House—

Dr. F. D. NELLIS, DENTIST,

(In the Savings Bank Building.)

Corner James and North Salina Streets,

Will Extract Teeth With the Least Possible Pain,
And furnish the most particular persons with work that will satisfy them.

LOCK & KEY FACTORY, Speaking Tubing, and Bell Hanging.

In the Kimber Block, James Street. (up stairs).

Gold and Silver Plating, WATCHES, STEEL KNIVES,

And all Kinds of Table Ware, Replated.

H. DURSTON, Agt.

THE NEW WILSON Shuttle Sewing Machine!

For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, They Stand without a Rival.

No Cog wheels or Cam movements, or Springs to wear out, but in their stead, a simple Eccentric Crank movement, admitted by the best machinists in the country, to be the most Simple and Durable Machine ever invented. We cordially invite all parties wishing to purchase Sewing Machines, to call and examine for themselves.

89 South Salina Street, Syracuse.

GEO. G. ANNABLE, Gen'l Agt.

the next landlord was Crookshank—Philo Rust next succeeded—Gillett & Nickerbocker bought out Rust, and after a brief season, Comstock resumed his connection with it as landlord. Our worthy and popular Ex-Mayor, William D. Stewart subsequently took it, and kept it as a first class hotel, being among the most popular landlords ever in charge of it, and kept the house till recently, when O. E. Allen became the possessor, and is the present affable and genial landlord. Such is a brief history of the Syracuse House.

The Globe Hotel was built in 1846, and consequently its history is brief. Ex-Mayor Wm. Winton was the first landlord, who was previously book-keeper for Philo Rust, at the Syracuse House. Henry P. Stevens subsequently opened it as a Temperance House in 1847, when Ex-Mayor Winton bought him out, and took possession in 1848. He sold to Ira Garrison, the 1st of December, 1854, and after keeping it several years, Austin O. Dickinson became its next popular, courteous and attentive landlord. It is now being overhauled and remodeled, the lower part, where the office, bar and dining rooms were, being

DAILY JOURNAL

STEAM

Book & Job Printing Office.

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All Work done Promptly and upon the Most Favorable Terms.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Egyptian Roofing!

MANUFACTURED BY

HATCH & DENNICK,

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We would call your attention to its following merits: 1st. Its Durability, being indestructable as a roofing. 2d. Its Cost, being less than shingles with tin gutters. 3d. Its being applied to perfectly flat or gothic pitch of roof. 4th. Its weight, weighing but 175 pounds to the square yard. 5th. Being fire proof; no burning coals or flying cinders will cause it to burn. 6th. Its surface, it being smooth and even, affords no lodgment for dirt, dust or water. 7th. Our mode of fastening. 8th. The ease and certainty of repairing it in case of accident—there being a leak, you can see it. 9th. Process of manufacture. 10th. Rapidity of application. 11th. Universal satisfaction given. Call at the works and get list of references.

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

Buy your Mantles and Grates of Francis & Duffy, West Onondaga and West Jefferson Sts. See page 16.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL, \$300,000.

AT THE SIGN OF THE

Gilt Bee Hive, No. 1 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Business Hours Daily from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M., and every Monday
Wednesday and Saturday Eve'gs, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THE PEOPLE'S SAFE DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
 Of the State of New York, chartered by act of the Legislature, May 14th 1868, and located at Syracuse, N. Y., is now completely organized and open for business as above. **SIX PER CENT.** interest will be allowed, on all Savings, Deposits and Accounts. Money can be deposited and withdrawn at any time.

Special Accounts and Deposits of money in small and large sums, will be received from any person, Company, Association, Corporation, Court or Estate, upon which interest will be paid according to special agreement, and subject to check at any time.

Important to holders of Government Bonds and other securities and Valuables. A large Fire and Burglar Proof Vault has been built with great care, expressly for this Bank, in which has been placed a superior Burglar Proof Safe, made of welded Steel and Iron, weighing five tons, and the best ever brought to this city. This burglar proof Safe and Vault will be devoted to the receiving for storage and safe keeping of Government Stocks and Bonds, and other Stocks and Bonds, and other valuable papers. Also, Jewelry, Diamonds and other Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Plate, Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, &c., &c.

This Institution has a capital stock of \$300,000, which has been taken by about one hundred persons, among whom are many of the most reliable and wealthy citizens of this city, county and State.

The Officers, Directors and Stockholders are personally responsible and liable to the Depositors and those having valuables for safe-keeping and storage. (See article in another part of the History).

Drafts and Bills of Exchange can be had at this Bank on New York City and California. Also on Germany, France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, England, Ireland Scotland and Wales.

Collections of Coupons, Dividends, Annuities and Interest or otherwise, made on Europe, the Canadas, and any part of the United States or California.

All business entrusted to the care of this Institution will receive careful and prompt attention. The public are invited to call and examine its Banking Rooms, Vault and Burglar Proof safe.

OFFICERS.

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 CONRAD SHOEMAKER,
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 JOHN GREENWAY,
 WILLIAM C. FINCK, Cashier.

Vice-President.

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 John P. Rogers, Albany, N. Y.
 Moses Summers, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Utica, N. Y.

Herman Ackerman, Syracuse, N. Y.
 James C. Holden, New York City.
 Nehemiah C. Ryder, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Ellis H. Roberts, Utica, N. Y.
 Patrick Corbett, Syracuse, N. Y.
 John B. Chapin, Canandaigua, N. Y.
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 Mathew Sherwood,
 Joseph J. Bradley,
 Joseph A. Hoffman,
 Gabriel Bloomer,
 Christian Cook,
 A. B. Hoppich,
 William Enbel,
 Cyrus C. Warner,
 Thomas C. Edwards,
 Alvin Keller,
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 Luke Ranney,
 Andrew K. Finck,
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 Lucas Ellsasser,
 Samuel F. Bennett,
 Beach Beard,
 WM. C. FINCK, Cashier.

converted into elegant stores. The Hotel will occupy the upper stories, and is being remodeled, refitted and re-furnished in the best, most substantial and elegant style. Ed. Dickinson, one of the most genial and affable of landlords, will open it, with all its new furniture, in the course of a few weeks.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST PACKET BOAT ON THE CANAL—COMPLETION OF THE MIDDLE DIVISION—FIRST BANKS ESTABLISHED—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND CHURCHES—THE TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION OF 1841—ITS AWFUL CONSEQUENCES AND EFFECTS—THE DEAD AND WOUNDED—SEARCHING FOR THE MISSING—GLOOM AND SADNESS—BURIAL OF THE DEAD—THE CITY SHROUDED IN MOURNING—REAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE—ITS RAPID GROWTH AND ONWARD PROGRESS—SPLENDID BLOCKS, EXTENSIVE STORES AND ELEGANT RESIDENCES—SYRACUSE, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The first Packet Boat on the Canal, named the *Montezuma*, arrived at Syracuse on the 21st of April, 1820. It was seventy-six feet long, and fourteen feet wide. Its arrival created much excitement and a

HOWLAND, PERRY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all Kinds of

SEEDS!

With a full assortment of

Agricultural Implements

Also, Agents for

THE BUCKEYE MOWER,

Tompkins County (Ithaca) Wheel Rake,

ROCHESTER HORSE HOES,

BALDWINSVILLE PLOWS, &C., &C.

Nos. 41 & 43 Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

great sensation, amounting nearly to a panic, hundreds of anxious spectators lining the banks of the canal, to witness this mighty der. It was built and fitted up by a company of gentlemen at Montezuma, from a model furnished by Comfort Tyler. From Utica westward, through Syracuse to Montezuma, embraced the Middle Division of the Erie Canal, and the first spade was put in the earth, and the first ground broken for this division, at Rome on the 4th day of July, 1817, and upon its completion, three years later, boats arrived from Canandaigua and westward. The grand celebration of the completion of the Middle Division, took place on the 4th of July, 1820, three years subsequent to its commencement, and was hailed in Syracuse as a day of brilliant dawning, upon a locality heretofore an extensive swamp and bog. Thousands of spectators from the surrounding counties came in to participate in the festivity, joy and general rejoicing—witnessing the novelty of canal navigation, and to celebrate the anniversary of our National Independence. Some of the most distinguished men of the State were present, including Gov. Clinton and suite. Judge

BIDDLECOM & HOWARD,

Manufacturers of

Wooden Well and Cistern Pumps

And all Sizes of

Wooden Pipe, from 1 to 4 Inches,

For Conducting Water Under Ground,

No. 7 WILLOW STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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64 and 66 South Salina Street,
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This is the only Establishment of the kind in this section. People who have been obliged to send to New York and Boston for fine Portrait Painting from Pictures, can have it done nearer home, and in the FINEST STYLE!

Any Old Picture Copied and Painted on Canvas.

A. E. MUNGER,
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing,
No. 55 East Genesee Street, Convention Hall Block,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

VanNess adjourned the Circuit Court, then in session at the Court House, and the members of the Court and Bar attended in a body. The Declaration of Independence was read and an oration delivered from a platform erected under the spreading branches of a large pine tree, which stood in rear of the Townsend Block, in presence of over two thousand persons. A large procession was formed in front of Cossett's Tavern (now the Empire House), escorted by the Salina Band, the reader, orator and distinguished guests taking the lead. This was the first celebration of our National Independance at Syracuse, and those present, ever afterwards regarded it as the proudest, happiest and most auspicious day of their lives. Five years later the entire length of the Erie Canal, from Albany to Buffalo, was completed, and another grand celebration followed to honor and perpetuate this grand triumph and achievement of the age. This occurred on the 1st of November, 1825, on which occasion Judge Forman was selected as the most fitting person, being President of the village of Syracuse, to address Gov. Clinton and suite, on their passage down

**Syracuse Daily Standard,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE !
22 East R. R. Street, Syracuse, N. Y.**

THE DAILY STANDARD is published every morning except Sundays, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, in advance, or Twenty Cents per week.

THE ONONDAGA STANDARD (Weekly), The oldest and largest paper in Central New York, is published every Wednesday, at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.

The Salt Co. of Onondaga.

GEO. F. COMSTOCK, Pres't, THOS. MOLLOY, Treas'r. J. W. BARKER, Sec'y.

GENERAL OFFICE :

Clinton Block, Corner Clinton and Genesee Sts.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

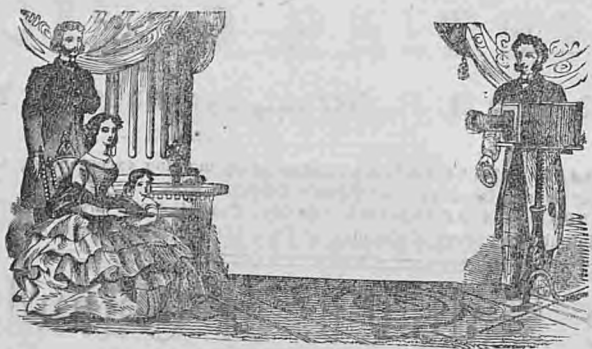
Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

Marble, Freestone and Granite Monuments and Headstones, at Marble Works, West Onondaga St., opp. Binghamton Depot.

the Canal, accompanied by various committees along the line. The roar of cannon rolling from Lake Erie to the ocean, and reverberating from the ocean to the Lakes, announced the completion of the Erie Canal, and the waters of the Lakes, borne on the unbroken bosom of the Canal, to be mingled with the ocean, asserted that the splendid hopes of the State had been realized. "It was truly a proud day for the State of New York," were the words of Judge Forman in his address. No one present who had the interest of the State at heart, could fail to exult at the completion of a work fraught with such important benefits. On the 4th of July, 1817, it was begun, and now, eight years later, it is finished. Not by the labor of abject slaves and vassals, but by the energies of freemen, and in a period unprecedentedly short, by the voluntary efforts of its freemen, governed by the wisdom of its statesmen. The boats that conveyed Gov. Clinton and suite along the line of the completed canal, were gaily decked with flags, green boughs and the like, and a continuous *fete* attended them everywhere, evidencing how dear to them was the occasion they were then celebrating with genuine heartiness of purpose.

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Where all should go who want the

The Finest and Most Artistic Pictures

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FIRST CLASS WORK only made at this Gallery, and work GUARANTEED and PROOFS GIVEN.

Portraits, Solar Prints, Cabinet Cards, Photographs of all Sizes, Bon Tons, &c., of the Best Quality.

The public are invited to call and examine specimens.

FRAMES, &c., CHEAP.

Freestone Monuments &c., West Onondaga Street. See Page 16,

The first Post Office was established at Syracuse in 1820, and John Wilkinson, Esq., was the first Post Master. The Onondaga County Bank was incorporated in 1830; Salina Bank, 1832; Bank of Syracuse, 1838, under the general Banking Law. The Syracuse and Utica Railroad went into operation, 3d of July, 1839; Syracuse and Auburn, 1841; Syracuse and Oswego, October, 1848. Telegraph from Albany to Syracuse established in 1846. The Townsend Block was erected in 1843; the Granger Block in 1844; Empire Block, erected 1845; Globe buildings, 1846-7; Malcolm Block, 1847; Market Hall, or as at present, the City Hall, 1845. The Granger Block was destroyed by fire on the 6th of January, 1849, and again subsequently, in the winter of 1865, being now in the course of rebuilding, on an improved and far more beautiful and superior style of architecture than formerly.

The first religious society organized in Syracuse, was of the Baptist denomination, in about the year 1819, and their first place of worship, being also the first erected in Syracuse, was built in 1824, at a cost of \$2,300. This was enlarged in 1839 at the same cost. It is to-day

HENDRICKS'

Looking Glass and Frame Store,

33 Warren Street, Vanderbilt Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

A Large and Complete Stock of
Mirrors, Frames, Chromos,
ENGRAVINGS, ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.,

Always on hand, and will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Also Artists' Materials,
WATER COLORS, BRUSHES AND CANVAS.
Frames for Wreaths and Pictures

Made to order. Remember the place,

33 Warren Street, Vanderbilt Block.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS.

known as the First Baptist Church. "The First Presbyterian Society of Syracuse," was organized December 14th, 1824. "Park Church" (Second Presbyterian), was organized in 1847, and a Church erected in 1848. "St. Paul's Church" was organized the 22d of May, 1824. The year previous, in 1825, the Syracuse Company gave the Episcopal Society a lot of ground for a Church, and in September the frame was raised, and covered during the autumn of that year, and in 1827 it was occupied. It stood on the grounds or site now occupied by the Granger Block. The building was subsequently sold to the Roman Catholics, who removed it, and it is now known as St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, standing at the corner of Montgomery and Madison streets.

In 1841, the 12th day of July, the corner stone of St. Paul's Church was laid, and the building, which is a substantial stone structure, with no show of architectural beauty or design, was completed early in the following year. "St. James Church (Protestant Episcopal), was organized in 1848, the late Rev. Henry Gregory, D. D., being its Rector.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Conn.

E. A. BUCKLEY, Pres't.

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ASSETS, \$12,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME,	- - - -	\$6,000,227.
<i>Surplus above Liabilities,</i>	- - - -	\$2,300,000.00.
<i>Losses Paid in 1868,</i>	- - - -	\$855,034.22.

ALL POLICIES STRICTLY NON-FORFEITING.

The Aetna Life Insurance Co. has \$126 to Every \$100 of Liabilities.

It has insured over Sixty Thousand Members!

28,558 Policies were issued in 1867 and 1868!

Amount insured in 1867-'8, \$83,756,258 00!

The Greatest Increase of any Co. in the World!

The Entire profits, divided among the insured!

New Cash Rates! Cash Policies! Cash Dividends!

MIX & SPENCER, Managers,

12 South Salina Street,

Agents wanted.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The "Church of the Messiah" (First Unitarian Congregational Society), was organized the 3d of September, 1838. Their first house of worship was a little chapel on Genesee Street, dedicated in December, 1838. The new edifice, which stands on the corner of Lake and Burnet Streets, was erected in 1843, and consecrated in December of that year. Rev. Samuel J. May was its second pastor, until recently.

"The First Roman Catholic Church," known as St. Mary's, was consecrated and occupied for Divine service, on Christmas day, 1843, Rev. Michael Hayes, now deceased, being its first officiating priest or pastor. It was purchased from the Protestant Episcopal Society, hauled or removed from its original site, now occupied by the Granger Block, and fitted up by the Roman Catholics, appropriately for their worship. In 1848 it was considerably enlarged and improved, and has since been again enlarged by the addition of a large wing, the interior handsomely frescoed, and otherwise beautified, under its present zealous, sincere and sterling pastor, the Rev. James A. O'Hara, who has had charge of the large and steadily increasing congregation for a number

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OFFER BOTH AT

Wholesale and Retail

a very extensive assortment of

TREES, SHRUBS & PLANTS,

Covering all the stock to be found in the largest and best appointed Nurseries, It is throughout of the very best quality. The amount of ground now planted over exceeds 500 acres.

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT

is complete, and *Cut Flowers, Boquets, &c.*, furnished on short notice, Catalogues of stock furnished on application, price 20 cents.

OFFICE; No. 190 West Genesee street, Syracuse, N. Y.

SMITH, OLARK & POWELL, Proprietors.

MRS. M. JUTTON.

Dress and Cloak Maker,

No. 70, West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Particular attention devoted to fitting.

HITCHCOCK & DICK, SLATE & CALCAREOUS ROOFING.

Residence No. 140 Cedar Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Calcareous Roofs answer equally well for steep or flat roofs. *Roofs applied in City or country.* State and county rights for manufacturing and putting on for sale. Patent obtained Nov 1868. Address, D. HITCHCOCK, 140 Cedar street, Syracuse, N. Y.

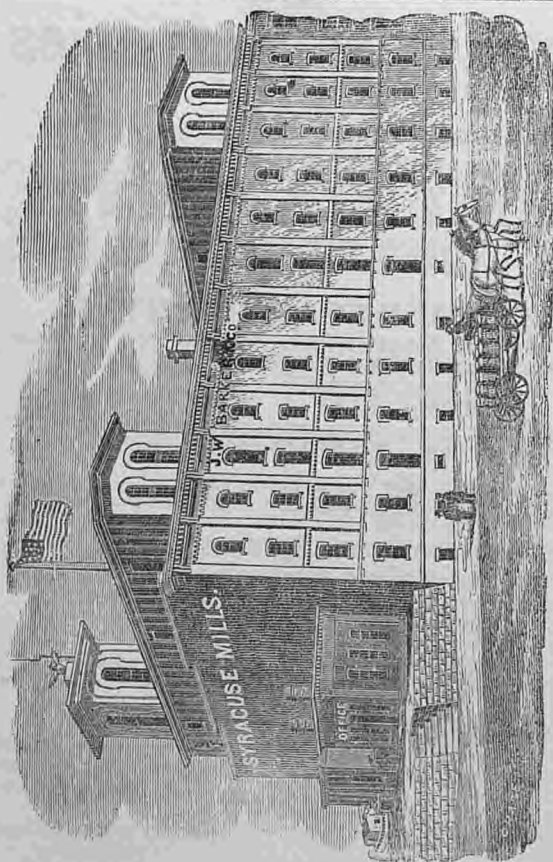
N. B. Slate Roofing and Repairing done to order. Manufactory corner Walnut and Water streets.

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

Buy your Mantles and Grates of Francis & Duff, West Onondaga and West Jefferson Sts. See page 16.

of years. The "First Methodist Episcopal Society" erected a substantial brick Church in 1836, and since then a new society has recently been organized. "A Dutch Reformed Society" was organized in 1848, with a fine Church building on James Street. Many Churches have since sprung up, including St. John's Roman Catholic Church, a beautiful structure, on the corner of Lake and Willow streets, often known as the Cathedral; the splendid new Franciscan Church of the Assumption, on North Salina Street, in the Second Ward; a new Roman Catholic Church now in the course of erection in the First Ward; that of St. John the Baptist, to take the place of St. John's Church, Salina, which has so long stood there, besides Trinity, Episcopal Church, in the Fifth Ward, and two or three German Evangelical Lutheran Churches.

The terrible and never to be forgotten gunpowder explosion, so destructive to life, occurred on the evening of Friday, the 20th of August, 1841, caused by a fire originating in a joiner's shop on the tow-path side of the Canal, in which some twenty-five kegs of powder had



J. W. BARKER & CO.,
Syracuse Mills and Elevator.

107 WEST WATER STREET,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

J. W. BARKER,
 ALLEN MUNROE. }

been stored, for blasting purposes, exploded with the most terrible consequences. Twenty-six of our fellow-citizens were, in a moment, launched into eternity, mangled out of the shape or semblance of humanity, and fifty-three others dangerously wounded—many of them being firemen, who had gone to control the flames, with citizens as lookers on, unconscious or forgetful of the powder stored in the building. The scene was terrific, and cast a gloom over the city and county, indicative of sadness and sorrow, bringing melancholy and grief to every heart. The effects of this explosion were felt for more than twenty miles around. Although the concussion was tremendous, the report was not so loud as might have been supposed, or as it seemed at other localities distant from Syracuse. Glass, in the windows, upwards of a hundred rods distant, were broken; papers in the County Clerk's office were thrown from their places upon the floor, and several buildings were more or less injured. The instant the explosion took place, the air was filled with fragments of the building, bits of lumber, burning embers, &c., which lighted up the heavens with the bright-

PORTER & LUTHER,

Iron Founders & Machinists,

Nos. 354, 356 & 358 N. Salina street,

(P. O. Address, Salina, N. Y.)

T. R. Porter, {
J. M. Luther. }

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Manufacturers of Steam Engines,
GOVERNORS, FINE CASTINGS,
and all kinds of**

MILL CASTINGS & MACHINERY.

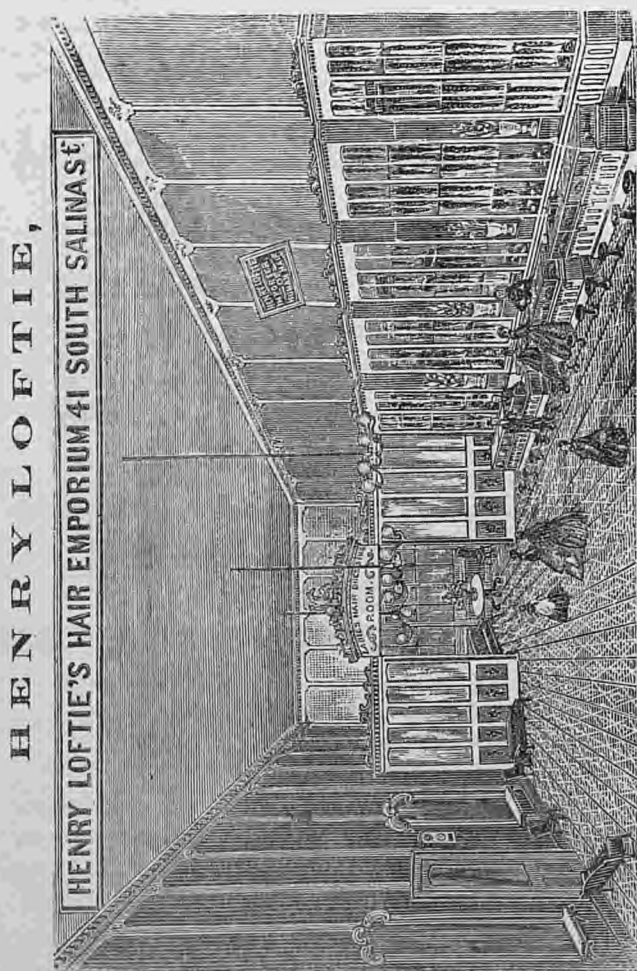
Particular Attention Paid to Casting Salt Kettles and Castings for Salt Works.

*Also Improved Stave Jointers, Improved Heating
Rollers for Cement Side Walks, Throop's Fan
Blast Smut Machines, Grain Scourers
and Separators.*

Sole Manufacturers of the Flat Top Shaking Grate, owners of Letters Patent and Manufacturers of Savage's Round Top Shaking Grate. Also Manufacturers of Morris & Green's Combined Cultivator and Horse Hoe, Cultivators and Other Agricultural Implements.

Jobbing and Repairing Done with Dispatch.

ness of day; but in a twinkling it was intense, total darkness. The explosion had extinguished every particle of fire in the burning building, and the scene at this moment was horrible and indescribable. Men, women and children screaming in horror, over the expected and supposed loss of husbands, sons and brothers, while none knew the extent of the calamity, and all were anxious to learn the fate of their friends. Thousands were gathered, anxiously searching for friends by the light of lamps—the wounded, or most of them, were found and carried off, amidst the sighs, sobs and groans of those who recognized them—the dead were sought and found, many of them so much disfigured as to be only recognizable by their tattered and rent garments, or the contents of their pockets. For many hours, large squads of persons could be



Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HUMAN HAIR GOODS, PERFUMERY, &c.

And Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Hair Jewelry of Every
Description Made to Order.

*Hair Store and Ladies' Hair Dressing Room over E. F. Rice's Dry Goods Store, 41 South Salina Street,
Orders by mail promptly attended to.*
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

see with lights, in all directions, carrying either the dead or wounded, from the terrible wreck, to their homes or boarding places. The next day the village was shrouded in mourning, the stores were all closed, and business was out of the question. On Sunday, the mangled remains of the unfortunate victims were consigned to their last resting places, followed thither by a vast multitude, amidst the heartfelt sympathies and tears of the entire community. That was a long, sorrowful and sombre funeral procession, following the remains of twenty-six fellow beings, who met such a horrible death by such a horrible means. The clergy were most solemn and impressive in their addresses, and the deepest gloom and sadness prevailed, as the several processions wended their way to the lonely grave yard, with the freshly turned up earth to receive the bodies of their fellow citizens, so lately among them, full of vigorous life, joyous hopes and expectations. The report of the explosion was heard by a man upon a canal boat at Fulton, twenty-six miles distant, and at DeWitt and Jamesville, five miles distant, persons were startled from their sleep, supposing their churches had been

Syracuse Mineral Springs!

Baths, Warm, Cold and Swimming.



SYRACUSE MINERAL WATER

Is unsurpassed in the relief and cure of

Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Fevers,
Throat and Bronchial Difficulties, and all dis-
eases of the Stomach, Kidneys & Bladder.

Persons recovering from fevers will find this water of immense advantage in toning up the system. This water is put up in one-half pint, pint and quart bottles.

PRICE AT THE SPRINGS.

One Case Quarts, 2 doz.,	Bottles,	-	-	-	\$5.00.
One " Pints, 4	"	-	-	-	8.00.
One " 1-2 " 6	"	-	-	-	8.00.

The money to accompany the order.

J. H. RAE.

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

Marble, Freestone and Granite Monuments and Head-stones, at Marble Works, West St., Onondaga opp. Binghamton Depot.

thrown down by an earthquake. At Manlius, ten miles distant, the earth trembled, and crockery upon a merchant's shelf, rattled for the space of several seconds, like the shock caused by a violent clap of thunder. At Camillus, it was compared to the crash of falling timber; and at Onondaga, it was supposed to be an earthquake. This was the most terrible calamity that befell the city before its early settlement or since, and sincerely is it to be hoped that its like will never again fall to the lot of the local historian to chronicle.

The opening of the canal in 1820, may be regarded as the real commencement of the City of Syracuse. With this and its salt interest combined, it, from this time, began to be looked upon as a place inevitably destined to become the grand emporium of the County, and in the future, one of the most flourishing cities in the State. In 1822, lands were rapidly bought up, under subjection of thorough draining, the place began to assume an air of healthfulness—a marked difference was manifest at once—confidence was placed in the future, and the

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4 Franklin Building, East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Having secured the service of a first class Poser from one of the leading Galleries of New York city, we are prepared to *make sittings quicker, and do better work* than ever. We have introduced SARONY'S LATEST PATTERN

PATENT POSING APPARATUS AND CHAIR.

Also, we present to our patrons several other *Novelties Just Out*, for the making up of

First Class Photographs and New Style Pictures.

Attention given to copying OLD DAGUERREOTYPES, &c. and finishing up in COLORS and INK. Embossed Vignettes, Porcelain Pictures, new Cabinet size, and Solar Prints, produced on short notice. Strangers in town will find our Gallery the place to get their work done promptly.

DR. J. N. CADIEUX, French Physician and Surgeon,

(Late Acting Surgeon, U. S. A.)

Office No. 6 Granger Block,

Especial attention to Cancers, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Lungs, Liver, Catarrh, and diseases of women and children.

Scrofulous Tumors, Cancers and diseases of the Eye cured without the use of the knife, if treated in time. In all diseases of a delicate or private nature, nervous debility, etc., in both sexes, Dr. Cadieux guarantees a permanent cure in all cases he undertakes. Patients in the City or adjacent Towns and Counties, visited promptly. Send for circulars and testimonials.

J. N. CADIEUX, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.

ARNEL WEEKS,
Machinist & General Machine & Model Maker,
Journal Building, 24 East Washington St.,
[UP STAIRS], SYRACUSE, N. Y.

past aspect and condition of the earliest days of Syracuse, was quickly forgotten, until, at the present day, our beautiful city is regarded perhaps the healthiest in the length or breadth of the great Empire State, a state or sanitary condition produced, no doubt, by the healthy saline evaporations that fill and rarify the atmosphere around and above us. Churches, with their lofty spires, point upwards, in almost every direction; splendid blocks of stores, magnificent public halls, first class hotels, tasteful dwellings and massive rows of buildings that can be counted by *thousands*, everywhere greet the eye; the numerous tall chimneys of the quite as numerous salt blocks, with their smoke curling upwards to the clouds; our canal basins, crowded with boats loading and unloading; the various converging rail-roads, groaning under their loads of freight; the spacious warehouses, teaming with their storage of produce and grain of all kinds; the horse-railway, with their well filled street cars, passing through our thoroughfares, and taking the place of the clumsy stages and slow coaches of years gone by; extended and well paved streets, instead of swamps and quagmires, spanned by corduroy and "grid iron" roads; a place

MULTUM IN PARVO.

SEARS' NEW JOB PRINTING HOUSE!

No. 7 Convention Hall,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Wedding, Visiting, Invitation and Business Cards, Letter-
Heads, Bill-Heads, Fine Circulars, Ladies' Cards, &c.,
in the Best style.

TRY US!

FEATHERS RENOVATED.

This process is not injurious to feathers, for it is done by Steam. It proves to be what feathers require to make them perfect. It makes old Feathers better than new; destroys all smell and all worms which are so common to new Feathers, relieving them from their matted condition, relieving all the fibres, and makes them soft as down. This machine is in operation on West Street, in what is called Whedon Block, where orders can be left; or orders can be left at Cook's Furniture store, on South Salina Street. The rights for this Machine can be bought of J. S. PEASLEY, Syracuse, N. Y., Inventor and proprietor.

DR. R. W. PEASE,

Office N. E. Corner of Fayette and Montgomery Streets.

Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.; 11-2 to 3 P. M.; and 6 to 9 P. M.

Freestone Monuments &c., West Onondaga Street. See Page 16,

Red and Gray Scotch Granite, at the Marble Works, W. Onondaga St., opposite S. & B. R. R. Depot. See page 16.

that has within a comparatively very few years, become thronged with people full of business, life and activity—the several large machine shops, iron rolling mills, extensive glass manufactory, and other many evidences of labor, industry and thrift—all this change combined, is like a vision—an enchantment to the old gray haired persons who have been left to witness, in so short a time, the wonderful transition. In less than a quarter of a century, a beautiful city has sprung up from a loathsome swamp, with its wealth of shade trees and beautiful residences, where least of all, the traveller would dream of such an event. Its business, from year to year has increased with great regularity, outstripping cities of a growth anterior to itself. Through all the periods of its pecuniary adversity and embarrassment, it has passed upon its onward career, with each successive year, a greater demand for dwellings, larger blocks and more extensive stores, until, at the very time we are writing, there are more buildings going up, of a more elegant, beautiful and ornate style of architecture, to fascinate and please the eye, than was ever before known in the history of SYRACUSE—the beautiful namesake of the proudest ancient city in beautiful Sicily.

Worster on Trace Buckles.

The old fashioned trace Buckles, which are as familiar to the trade as household words, possessed a good deal of merit in many points, and for many years it was very much of a doubt in the minds of many, if anything could be invented which would fully take its place. It answered the purpose of trace Buckle well in its time, yet the light of progress, and the improvements of the present day, require that something new and of better construction should be produced. Now, while the old buckle was simple, it had many faults that would not be tolerated in the construction of a buckle of the present day—such as breaking the trace, or causing it to tear from hole to hole, when subjected to heavy draughts, it oftentimes failed just when the owner of the harness needed it the very most. A trace Buckle, to satisfy all parties, the Farmer, the Teamster, the Harness maker and the trade, must possess most of the following points:

Simplicity.

A straight and direct draught.

An equal draught on each layer of leather composing the tug.

A lateral pressure, giving capacity to the traces to stand a heavy draught, without liability to tear.

Easily to be changed, without any possible chance to rust or stick fast.

Must be adapted to any or all thickness of traces, so as not to annoy the harness maker in making up, and, finally, must look well, be simple, and work well in the hands of the inexperienced. Such a Buckle satisfies everybody, brings trade to the Harness maker, and is a benefit to the world.

Alvah Worster, the inventor and patentee of Worster's Trace Buckle, has given his attention to the subject of the improvement of Buckles, for many years, and has probably made more models and tried more experiments in the line of Buckles than any man now living, he having served a regular apprenticeship as a harness maker,

CHAPTER IV.

THE SALT SPRINGS OF SALINA, GEDDES AND LIVERPOOL—WHEN FIRST DISCOVERED—KNOWN TO THE FRENCH JESUIT MISSIONARIES AMONG THE INDIANS—SALT FIRST MADE BY THE INDIANS—THE MANUFACTURE COMMENCED BY THE EARLY WHITE SETTLERS—HOW THEY MANUFACTURED—PROGRESS OF ITS MANUFACTURE SINCE ON A LARGE SCALE—MAKING AND PACKING SALT—COARSE AND SOLAR, OR FINE SALT—BORINGS AND SALT WELLS—MODES OF MANUFACTURE—"THE JESUIT WELL."

The Onondaga Salt Springs, with their never failing, never ceasing flow of brine, are famous through the length and breadth of our great and prosperous land, the pride of our own citizens, as well as those of the great Empire State—the supply of many other localities not thus favored or blessed, while their fame has spread far and wide, not only from the shores of the Pacific and the Golden Gates of California, but also throughout Europe, and we might say, the whole world. It is the ever-fruitful, ever-prolific Salt Springs that has made Syracuse what she is to-day, the most prosperous and thrifty city of her age

Worster on Trace Buckles--Continued.

and knowing well the annoyance and complaint made of the old Buckle, after a series of experiments, of upwards of twenty-four years, he now offers to the public, a Trace Buckle which has stood the practical test, and is now pronounced by the public and trade in general, to be as near perfection as the light of science of the present day, and experience of the past affords.

Having the utmost confidence in the superior merits of our trace Buckle, we recommend them to the public for general use.

Manufactured by OLMSTED & JONES, sole manufacturers of Worster's Trace Buckles, Worster's Patent Lever Loops, Worster's Patent Lever Thill Bearer and Worster's Patent Lever Loop Swivels.

Worster's Goods are for sale by all dealers in Saddlery.

See advertisement on cover, and cut of Buckle.

OXYGENIZED AIR INSTITUTE,

FOR THE CURE OF

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and other

CHRONIC DISEASES.

91 South Salina Street.

BENJ. WEEKS, M. D.

SYRACUSE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established in 1850.

Dr. W. R. WATSON, Consulting Physician of the Institution.

Office No. 10 Wieting Hall, Syracuse, N. Y. Residence No. 58 Mulberry Street.

JNO. M. BAKER,

Dealer in Artists' and Painters' Supplies.

At the Old Stand, 87 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Call and See the Designs for Monuments and Head Stones, West Onondaga Street.

Buy your Monies and Grates of Francis & Duffy, West Onondaga and West Jefferson Sts. See page 16.

anwhere to be found upon the maps of our great and constantly expanding Republic, of yet less than a century since its birth.

These Springs were first known to the Indians, but their future importance became a settled conviction with the early Jesuit Missionaries, who commenced their work of Christianizing the wild, savage and barbarous red men. These springs originally issued from a black muck, which composed the margin of Onondaga Lake, being a soft and marshy bed, from whence the brine or salt water bubbled up as from a living spring. The attention of the Indians was first called to these springs, by a brackish excrement that settled upon the top of one of them that they chanced to drink from one day, during a hunting tour near Salina, and dashing away this excrement with their hands, so as to drink from the spring, they found the water so salty that they uttered one of their peculiar *u-g-h-s*, with a shudder, and left it to seek a fresh water spring somewhere else. These Salt Springs, since being thoroughly developed, occupy a range or circuit of about nine miles, on the banks of the Onondaga Lake, extending from Salina, or "Salt Point," as it was originally called, around through Geddes, and up to Liverpool, embracing the circuit of the southern end of the Lake, to the outlet of Nine Mile Creek. The marsh from whence they issued, in most places, was destitute of grass or other vegetable growth, except "Samphire," a species of vegetable, which is at the present day much gathered and used extensively for pickles, making a good substitute for pickled cabbage, and the like. When the sun shone, the water was evaporated from the mud, leaving it covered with white and sparkling crystalized salt. These salt formations and deposits were well known to the Indians, at the time of their first intercourse with the whites, and a Jesuit Missionary, Father Lallement, is the first French writer who makes mention of the "Salt Fountains" at Onondaga, with which, at the time, he was well acquainted.

The first white man who, personally, took notice of the Salt Springs, and comprehended their future value, was Father LeMoine, also a Jesuit Missionary, who first came to Onondaga in 1653, *two hundred and sixteen years ago*, with a party of Huron and Onondaga chiefs, as an envoy to ratify a treaty of peace between the two nations, in which the French of Canada were interested. His discovery and the declaration thereof, was an event so unexpected and surprising to the Dutch at New Amsterdam, to whom he related it, that it struck them with astonishment, so much so that they did not hesitate to at once pronounce it a "Jesuit lie." Many of the Jesuit Fathers, such as Creuxius, Charlobox, and other early Missionaries, frequently alluded to the Salt Springs at Onondaga, and gave very minute descriptions of the Onondaga Valley in 1665, and both anterior and subsequent to that date, in their early histories.

It was common for the Indian traders in 1770, to bring small quantities of Onondaga Salt to Albany and other points, along with their furs, as a curiosity, and they always spoke in high praise of the Salt Springs at Onondaga. Salt was in common use among the Delaware Indians, and at the period of which we are writing, it was plentiful in the Indian huts at Onondaga, where the squaws engaged in making it,

Buy your Mantles of Francis & Duffy, W. Onondaga St., and at No. 6 West Jefferson. See page 16.

from whence it was often sent or carried to Quebec for sale. Prior to the American Revolution, the Salt Springs were well known by reputation to exist, although not then explored. In 1788, by the treaty of "Fort Schuyler," formerly called "Fort Stanwix," held the 12th of September of that year, the Onondaga Indians ceded to the State of New York, "all their lands forever," excepting certain "tracts reserved;" and in 1791-'92, at the time the Military Bounty Lands were ordered to be surveyed, the Surveyor-General was directed to make a sufficient "reservation," so as to embrace and secure all the Salt Springs around Onondaga Lake. The first

Lawyers' Directory.

- A. & C. LEAVENWORTH,
4 Savings Bank Building.
- Wm. C. ANDERSON,
4 Savings Bank Building.
- Wm. H. SHUMWAY,
18 South Salina Street, 1st Floor.
- SANDERS & BEACH,
No. 6 Clinton Block.
- FULLER & VANN,
2 and 3 Empire Block.
- G. R. COOK,
Lawyer Surrogates office, 3 N. S. St.
- Wm. JAMES,
District Attorney's office, 43 N. S. Street.
- R. RAYNOR,
28 West Water Street, Townsend Block.
- Q. F. SMITH,
Room 4, Fobe's Block, West R. R. Street.
- D. COATS,
Office Kirk Block; Residence 18 Church St.
- Wm. GILBERT,
Office, No. 1 & 2 New Yates Block.

C. M. GIBBS, UPHOLSTERER!

Front Entrance through E. F Rice's Store, No. 41 S. Salina St.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Parlor and Library Suits, Fancy and Dining Room Chairs,
Mattresses, Spring Beds, Couches, Lounges,
Awnings, &c., &c.,

Made to Order and Repaired
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

settlers commenced making salt in 1788, some eighty-one years since, prior to which, in the month of May of the same year, the family wanting salt, obtained about a pound of very coarse and inferior article, from the Indians, which they had made from the waters of the springs upon the shore of the lake. The Indians were friendly, made so by the christian labors of the Jesuit Missionaries among them, and proffered to discover the water of the Salt Springs to the whites. Accordingly, Col. Tyler, then a settler, accompanied an Indian guide to the Lake, taking with him an iron kettle of fifteen gallons capacity. This the Indian placed in his canoe, and started out of the mouth of Onondaga creek, easterly, into a pass, since called and now known as "Mud Creek," famous for eels, mud turtles, "bull heads," or cat fish. After passing over the marsh, covered by about three feet of water, and steering towards the bluff of hard land (since and now the village of Salina, or the first ward of the city), he fastened his canoe, and pointing to a hole in the side of the bluff, at the margin of the lake, apparently artificial, said to his white companion, "there is the salt." In about nine hours, Col. Tyler made thirteen bushels of salt, by boiling the water in his kettle, which was suspended over a fire made of dry sticks, from forked uprights set at proper distance apart, and spanned by a stick cut from the woods in the vicinity, from which the kettle hung. This may be said to be the first salt manufactured by a white man, and this the mode and operation of its making. In the same year, another white resident at Onondaga Hollow, Asa Danforth, Esq., commenced making salt under laborious and discouraging disadvantages. Taking off his coat, folding it up like a mat, and placing it on his head, he inverted a five pail-iron kettle thereon, and carried it the whole distance to the lake, without taking it off to rest. Comfort Tyler accompanied him, carrying an axe, chain, and other implements, for the purpose of making a suitable erection to "boil salt," as the process of making was then termed. When a sufficient quantity was made to supply present wants, the kettle, chain, axe &c., were hid in the bushes, till wanted on some other occasion. This practice was continued till the following year, when, in the fall of 1789, Nathaniel Loomis, then residing at Bridgewater, came to "Salt Point," with a few kettles in a boat, by way of Oneida Lake and river, and during the winter of 1789-'90, made from 500 to 600 bushels of salt, which he afterwards sold for one dollar per bushel. After this, salt was made by the early settlers of "Salt Point" or Salina, in large caldron kettles, set in arches, as now. In 1793, a co-partnership was entered into by Moses DeWitt, Esq., and William VanVleck, who erected an arch containing four potash kettles, and manufactured quantities of salt sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Other makers or manufacturers of salt soon succeeded, and for several years the "salt blocks" were built of logs. From this time forward may be dated the progress of salt manufacture, until it has reached its present magnitude.

In 1798 a company was formed to manufacture salt on a stupendous scale, and a building was erected of large dimensions for that period, capable of containing thirty-two kettles, which were set in blocks of four kettles each. Water was then pumped by hand, from a single shallow well not thirty feet deep, into reservoirs made out of dug-out white wood logs. The business had so increased in 1797, that the legislature in that year passed their first laws in reference to the manufacture of salt at the Onondaga Salt Springs. The Superintendent was authorized to inspect salt ready for transportation by water, and no salt was to be shipped but from the public wharf—hence the office of Salt Inspector at the present day. The use of lime or ashes was prohibited in the manufacture of salt under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense, and manufacturers were required to keep in use two good bittern pans for every three kettles employed in the manufacture of salt, under penalty of twenty-five cents for every case of neglect. The effect of this was the means of very much improving the quality of the Onondaga Salt, which for years had been mingled with impurities incident to carelessness and neglect. The term "reservation," was construed to mean all the territory which was originally set apart and reserved for the Salt Springs of Onondaga County. As an encouragement for the manufacture of coarse salt, an act was passed in 1822, offering a bounty of three cents per measured bushel on all coarse salt which should find its way to the banks of the Hudson River or Lake Erie, or that should be shipped from Oswego to Lower Canada, and the willful destroying of any coarse salt erections by fire or otherwise, was made a felony. The coarse salt manufactories were also allowed the first privilege of salt water from the Springs, and all laborers engaged about the coarse salt works, were exempt from serving on juries and from ordinary military duty. In 1822 numerous salt works, or blocks were erected all along the Salina Canal, which have since continued to increase with astonishing rapidity, and enriching their owners. One method of sinking a well, which reached to the depth of thirty feet, was done as follows: Staves were dressed out thirty feet long, well fitted together with grooves and tongues, and set up in the form of a cylinder, and strongly banded together. By means of a pile driver, these staves were driven about two feet at a time to the depth of thirty feet, after which the earth was taken out from the inside. In 1830 the first iron tubes were sunk by boring, at Syracuse. Tubes twelve inches in diameter, in sections three and a half feet long, strongly clamped together, proved entirely successful. At a depth of sixty feet, a brine was found of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. greater strength, than that of the Salina well. Six

perforations were thus made in different directions, of the same depths, with the like results. In 1835, the best pump at Salina was insufficient to afford water for the works, and in consequence, most of the manufactories at Liverpool were suspended for several weeks. In 1841 wooden tubing, (the present logs,) were substituted for iron and Copper, and reported as preferable to either, being much cheaper and better than iron, which on account of its great weight, was apt to sink below the point intended. In 1836, a new well was sunk at Liverpool, and new pump works erected, capable of raising 400 gallons per minute. Privilege was given to every individual or company, to erect works for the manufacture of coarse salt, by evaporation in the sun, or by artificial heat in vats and pans, for the purpose of manufacturing coarse salt only, hence the miles of sheds, supplied with covers, that we now see thickly strewn all over the salt fields. The water, or brine is forced, by a powerful pump, propelled by a mammoth engine in the pump house, into a large reservoir some sixty feet high, and thus distributed through wooden tubing or hollow logs, to the various salt blocks and salt vats. There are three modes of manufacturing salt, practiced at the Onondaga Salt Springs. The first, and by far the largest amount is made by rapid boiling in kettles, the mode of which is well understood, and the second by solar evaporation in wooden vats, with covers to protect the brine from the rain, which are left off at all other times, the hot sun being, of course, the best evaporator; and lastly by evaporation with artificial heat, which has been lately abandoned. In boiling salt, as soon as ebullition commences, the water changes color, becomes turbid, and the impurities begin to precipitate. These are repeatedly removed by large iron pans covering the bottom of the kettles, called RITTERS LADLES, with one of which each kettle is now provided. A portion of these calcareous impurities, however, adheres to the sides and bottom of the kettles, which soon forms a solid coating called "pan scale," and at intervals of from six to ten days, has to be "pecked out," for if allowed to remain, it essentially impedes the boiling process. Very soon after this calcareous matter is deposited, crystals of salt begin to shoot out and sink to the bottom, and this continues till a greater part of the water is evaporated. The salt is now "scooped" out into baskets, with one of which each kettle is supplied, where it remains over the kettles to drain off the brine it contains, till quite dry. From the baskets it is removed to oins, where, after cooling, it is ready for the hands of the packer. This concludes the work of the manufacturer. (The second process is by solar evaporation. A series of wooden vats are constructed about four feet from the ground, elevated on piles. They are eighteen feet wide, carried to any convenient length, and about one foot in depth. This first described tier receives the brine, where it is allowed to remain, until the impurities have subsided. The brine is then drawn off into another tier of vats similar in size and construction, which are about fifteen inches lower than the former. Here it is left to crystallize by exposure, the water evaporating, and as soon as saturated, small crystals of salt begin to shoot out on the surface in flakes, resembling drops of melted tallow let fall upon a surface of cold water. These particles soon settle to the bottom of the vat in large quadrangular and hexangular crystals, which are the purest salt, and when the process is completed, is hard, dry, and a beautiful white color. For preparing and grinding table and dairy salt, the best is selected, and when prepared for market, it is thought by good judges inferior to none. The operation and process of the manufacture of ground salt is very simple. The salt is wheeled on to an elevated platform, or "way," to a spacious hopper, raised some eight feet above the ground; it then falls down upon the "drier" or vat, about twenty-five feet long by eight or ten feet broad. Beneath the "drier" is a fine leading from the furnace by which the boilers are heated, and here the salt is drawn forward by a "rake" and thoroughly dried. It is then carried to the elevators emptied into a hopper, ground, and it is again carried by another string of elevators to a convenient "bin," where it is weighed and packed in small bags which contain each twenty pounds. The salt is now ready for market, and is inspected and shipped to all parts of the country. The ground salt is packed while warm, and as it runs from the stones is lively like dry sand. If allowed to become cold, it takes a much larger bag to contain the same quantity, by weight. Lime is the principal ingredient made use of in accelerating the precipitation of impurities. Having given so much concerning the salt works, we now pass on to other manufacturers of greatest importance in our midst.

Dyer Williams' Manufacturing Establishment.—This establishment, used almost exclusively for manufacturing Mowers and Reapers, is located on the corner of Geddes and Fayette streets, in the Fifth Ward. It covers four acres, and is a very splendid location. Here is manufactured the combined Mower and Self-Raking Reaper, and the Single Wheel Self-Raking Reaper, both the Johnston's patent. In this manufactory, Mr. Dyer Williams is at present working some ninety men, but this is not half the force that he intends to employ next season. The orders for these Mowers and Reapers are so pressing from all parts of the country, that he could readily dispose of one thousand of them in anticipation of the coming harvest season, but he is unable to get out only about three hundred and fifty or four hundred, in season for the harvest time. Next year Mr. Williams intends to build from two to three thousand of these machines, and he will enlarge his capacity to further that end. To come to the manufactory itself, it is a fine brick structure, with the Machine Shop occupying the first story clear through, off from which is the engine room, blacksmith shop, grinding room and cleaning room—with a foundry separate, in the rear. In the second story is the carpenter shop, paint shop and pattern shop, where all the wood work is prepared for the mowers and reapers. The building is 57 feet in breadth and 108 feet front on Geddes street, aside from the various wings and other auxiliary buildings. The engine used to drive the various machinery is a fine one, with a huge driving wheel, and is sixty-five horse power. There is also a dry-house, for drying lumber, which is done by the steaming process. The foundry separated from the main building, is 47 feet deep, and 65 feet in length. Mr. Williams commenced business in this establishment only last fall, after having removed from his old location near the bank of the Creek, and he is so heavily pressed with orders for the Harvesters that he finds himself unable, even with his not very limited capacity, to turn them out as fast as needed. Mr. Williams also manufactures his Patent Locomotive Crank axles here, of which so much is known among railroad men, without our specially referring to them. He intends to erect a store house, this coming fall, to front on Fayette street, for the purpose of storing his mowers and reapers, and the large quantity of material always necessary to be on hand for their manufacture, his facilities next season will be three times greater than the present. The prominent points claimed for this Combined Mower and Self-Raking Reaper, is its construction with a shifting or double and slow speed, either of which is attained by shifting a small lever from right to left. This is under the immediate control of the driver, who with a simple motion of the foot or hand from right to

left, will change the speed from fast to slow or slow to fast, as desired. These machines, the Combined Mower and Self-Raking Reaper, and the Single-Wheel Self-Raking Reaper, commend themselves to the farmer as the very best now in use. For the Single Wheel Reaper he has the right for the States of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey, for their exclusive manufacture and sale, while the Combined Mower and Self-Raking Reaper he manufactures for all territories. See his advertisements elsewhere.

Sweet, Barnes & Co.'s Ceresian Cutter Works.—The business of our city is yearly on the increase, but in no department more so than the mechanical arts and the sciences thereto attaching. Upon the occasion of a forenoon's stroll, recently, the writer found himself in the vicinity of the extensive establishment of Messrs. Sweet, Barnes & Co., corner of Marcellus and Wyoming streets, in the Fifth Ward, which is likened to the Sheffield or Manchester, of England. Attracted by the musical hum of the machinery, an application for admittance at the office to visit the establishment, was readily granted by the courtesy of one of the firm applied to, Mr. Barnes. The Ceresian Cutter Works of this firm, are of a peculiarly American idea and origin, there being but four such establishments in the United States, two in Massachusetts, one in Auburn, in this State, and one in Ohio, besides the Syracuse establishment, being the only ones known in the world. The prominent feature of the business of this firm is the manufacture of the best quality of Mowing and Reaping Knives, Sections and Guard Plates and Spring Keys, as well as the building of a large variety of Machinists' tools of their own design and peculiar excellence. Fifteen tons of the best English sheet steel are used per month, in the manufacture of knives, and over two tons of grind stones are used up per week in the polishing, grinding and edging of these bars, sections and knives. They are making this season over a million of sections, which, when riveted on the bar, form the Mowing or Reaping knife. They employ on an average about one hundred and seventy men. The first room entered in the establishment from the office is the Packing Room, where the goods are put up and boxed, ready for shipment, and next, or adjoining this, is a place or receptacle for tools, caps, dies, etc. The shearing or cutting of the steel is an important part of the work in the manufacture of the sections or knives, and is done by a large and powerful machine; fourteen gauge steel is used. The Section or Reaping knives are made of cold rolled iron, and are bearded or serrated like sickles. The Grinding Room for grinding and polishing the bars is supplied with twenty-five run of stones, and here is done the brightening or facing of the sections. These sections go first from where they are cut to the Straightening Press, and from there to the tempering room; next to the grinding room, where they are fitted to a nicety; next to a tub of water to cool and cleanse them; next to the polishing or emery wheels; and then to the punch, to punch the rivet holes, when the sections are completed, ready for use. The knife bar is dry ground and made an even surface. The Serrated Sections, for Reaper Sickles, take a different course—from the Straightening Press to Grinding Room, next to the Sickle Cutters, then to the Tempering and back to the Grinding Room, thence to the Emery wheels, and onward same as the plain sections. As the Sections or Knives pass through each department the mode shows a separate and distinct phase in the manufacture of the Mowing and Reaping Knives. The Sickle edges are cut upon these sections, after being put in the proper shape and nicely tempered. These are the Reaper Sickles for reaping wheat and grain of all kinds, while the smooth sections are the mowing knives. The process of serrating the sections is done in part by machinery, and partly by hand, with fine cold chisels, and an expert workman can turn out from four to five hundred per day. Straightening the bars and knives is done on long cast-iron blocks, with a flat and even surface. When the steel is prepared for these knives and bars, the requisite width obtained, the operation of cutting then commences. The Engine room contains a splendid engine of 200 horse power, with a fly-wheel 15 feet in diameter, 15 inch face, 3 1-2 feet boilers 16 feet long, there being four of them, with 50 flues in each boiler. The Forging shop runs twelve fires when in full blast, has a powerful trip-hammer for forging, with shears and punch for cutting, punching and drilling iron bars. Twelve tons of steel are used per month, for the manufacture of section knives and bars, which are the best mowing and reaping knives made in the world. There is a neat pattern and storage room for the safe keeping of all their patterns, etc. This firm have shipped goods in a single week on orders from California on the west, and England on the east, and do business with every State in the Union, also with the Dominion of Canada. This manufactory is systematically arranged in all its details, and Messrs. Sweet, Barnes & Co., may well congratulate themselves upon being at the head of such an extensive concern, that reflects the highest credit upon their own skill as artisans, and is a source of enduring pride to the far famed name of our beautiful and flourishing city. In this connection we will just make mention of a very ingenious invention by Mr. John E. Sweet, which we think is destined to create a revolution in the art of printing, or type setting. It is called the "Matrix Printing Machine," and took the Prize Medal at the recent Paris Exposition. For want of space we are compelled to omit a description of this valuable invention.

The Syracuse Glass Works.—But very few people who use glass, in all its forms, have any idea of the process used in its manufacture, and a recent visit to the Glass Works on East Washington street, brought the *MODUS OPERANDI* prominently before us. At this manufactory, of which E. B. Judson, Esq., is President, J. J. Glass Secretary and Treasurer, and N. C. Ryder, Agent, is turning out glass of a quality not excelled in this country, consisting of American Window, Picture, Sheet and double thick glass. The process of its manufacture and the ingredients used is interesting. First, there is a mill for preparing the clay to form the crucibles used in melting the sand. This is a peculiar kind of clay imported from Germany, where only it can be found, and is put up in square chunks in 500 lb boxes. Before being used it is dried, ground as fine as ashes, and then sifted. It costs \$35 per ton, and some 40 tons are used yearly at these works alone. When ground and sifted a mixture is made of the raw clay, and the old pots or crucibles are broken up and worked over into the raw clay. It is then worked over by men treading in it with their feet for about three weeks, constantly, so as to thoroughly mix it, and when the right consistency is obtained it is formed into the crucibles by continual patting with a flat board trowel. The process of making the crucibles, in which the sand for the glass is melted, is very important. The refuse clay is ground up and made into flattening stones, weighing about 800 lbs each, which are used for flattening the glass upon, after it comes from the oven and blown in the form of cylinders. There are two furnaces in use, and each one contains ten of these pots. Each furnace will turn out 120 boxes of glass per day, five times a week. It requires 18 hours to melt the glass and nine hours to blow it out. The glass is blown in a cylinder form, cracked open and placed on the

flattening stone, put in the oven, the fire being sufficiently hot to anneal the glass, when it is flattened and made smooth. The fires in the furnaces are kept up night and day, when the works are in operation. The first is the Mill-Room for grinding the clay, which is the beginning of the process of glass making; the second is the Pot Room where the crucibles are formed; the next the Factory where the glass is made; next is the Roller Room, where the glass cylinders are stacked as they pass from the blowers to the flattening oven. The glass is tempered after passing through the flattening oven, and then carried to the cutting rooms, there being two of them each 68 feet in length, having each five cutting tables, making ten in both rooms, and here the glass is cut into sizes and packed for shipment in boxes. The ingredients for the manufacture of glass is known to but few. Sand, Soda Ash, (an important article, of which none is made in this country); next is Lime and Salt, all together constituting the materials for the manufacture of Glass. These materials fluxes the sand, cuts it up and causes it more readily to melt. All the old glass is remelted and made over anew. The building is 130 feet on Railroad street and 200 on East Water street, with other necessary buildings 200 feet on the bank of the Erie Canal, including store-houses, &c. The buildings and real-estate cost about \$58,000.

Syracuse File Works.—The process of manufacturing files is not a little curious to know, and few who take up the little article so full of fine teeth, think of the mode or manner of their making. Messrs. Edmonds, Rothery & Smith have an office and manufactory for this purpose at No. 60 West Fayette street, where the work of manufacturing files is carried on quite extensively. The best Imported English Cast Steel is used, and is prepared expressly for file making. The first hands it passes through is the forgers, who forms it into shape; next it passes through an intensely heated furnace for heating; then the grinder receives it, who fits it for the cutter, where it is cut by hand with a hammer and chisel. After it leaves the cutter's hand, it is then covered with a preparation, [a secret with the file-maker,] dried, and then heated for a short time in a metallic bath, next dipped into a large vat until nearly cooled, and afterwards conveyed to another tub where they are straightened, cooled and tempered thoroughly. Next they are brushed with sand and water, and washed off through three or four rinsing tubs, and then conveyed to the lime-water tub, where they are washed to prevent them from rusting, and from this to the drying furnace to be thoroughly dried. Finally they are carried to the highly heated furnace, where the tangs are softened, so as to prevent them breaking at the shoulder. They are now tried by the "prover," and if found all right, are ready for shipment. This manufactory was established two years since by Ireland & Co., and then leased from them by its present proprietors, who are all practical workmen, gentlemanly and obliging, and always willing to show their many visitors into the art of file making.

Edwin A. Bennett.—The subject of this sketch, Edwin A. Bennett, one of the original, active and enterprising proprietors of the Syracuse Parlor Boot and Shoe Store, came to this city from a farm in the town of Camillus, and engaged in the Syracuse Boot and Shoe store as clerk, at a very small salary. He continued there some five years, attending to his duties with that fidelity which won for him the esteem of the patrons of the concern and the confidence of his employers. After fitting himself well in the business, becoming every way conversant with the every day routine of trade, he conceived the idea of entering business for himself, which he at once did, with but very little capital, but a good name, which brought it good credit. He entered business in August, '66, at 62 South Salina Street, with Edwin Miles, as a partner, who soon afterwards died, and the entire business, almost in its infancy, devolved upon Mr. Bennett. In November, 1867, he took the business alone, and continued it until January, '69, when he took in as a partner his brother-in-law, Edward C. Lathrop, after his removal to his present fine location and eligible site, the stores 62, [and 60 new number] South Salina Street, where he now conducts a flourishing business under the firm name of Edwin A. Bennett & Co. There is not, perhaps, a man in the city engaged in the same line of trade, doing a larger, more successful or safer business than Mr. Bennett. He is shrewd, yet liberal and generous in his dealings with his customers, and by always giving them good bargains, makes certain to retain their patronage. He never buys a heavy stock at a time—but what he does purchase is seasonable and readily disposed of, so that by quick sales he is enabled to keep a fresh stock, of the latest styles and best quality of boots, shoes and gaiters, for ladies', misses', childrens', and gents' wear, constantly on hand. This is the great secret of his success, among so many older dealers, who pile up goods upon their shelves that they never can sell to customers, and must be disposed of at last, when old and moulded, under the hammer of the auctioneer. Not so with the goods kept at the Parlor Boot and Shoe Store—they are always fresh, and always saleable.

The Syracuse Mineral Springs.—These Springs, situate among the saline localities, near the Syracuse Pump House, have been developed to such a degree by Dr. J. H. Rae, the proprietor, that their known virtues are as famous as the best Mineral Springs in the world. They were first discovered by Dr. Rae in 1862, and the ground broken for their development in August of the same year. At this time there was nothing to commend him or promise a reward for his enterprise but a seeming mud-hole, whose qualities were clay and quick-sand. This little mud-hole, with a bubbling ebullition of water with a chlorine taste, was originally known by the Indians, who used it extensively for medicinal purposes among themselves, and even prescribed it for their pale brethren, without the latter knowing from whence it came. Dr. Rae, with his restless activity, discovered the main bed in the year above mentioned, by digging, trenching, and boring into the bowels of the earth. Since then the springs have gone on and developed themselves, until now they are regarded by all who have tried their virtues, as perhaps, the finest Mineral Springs in the world. The cut which we publish on page 43, shows what they are to-day. There are five springs, aside from the main Spring, and the virtues of the water having become so widely known, it is being shipped from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and beyond—from Maine to Mexico—with actually a few stray orders to Europe and the East Indies. Our own citizens regard it as a "healing pool" at their very doors, and its effects in cases of dyspepsia is unequalled by any waters in the world. There is such an immense flow of water induced by the thorough development of the Springs, that Dr. Rae has prepared two Swimming Parks, supplied with the same water—a separate one for ladies, and another for gentlemen, together with cold and warm bath rooms, separately for ladies and gentlemen, with all the conveniences to be found at the most fashionable watering places of summer resort. Some of the prominent capitalists of Syracuse, are in favor of erecting a fine, spacious, first class hotel at the Springs, costing in the neigh-

Scotch Designs for Monuments and Headstones, at the Marble Works, W. Onondaga St., opp. Binghamton R. R. Depot.

Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company.

No. 139 Broadway, N. Y.

All Approved Forms of Insurance Issued.

PURE MUTUALITY,

Each Policy Contains a Guaranty of its Non-Forfeitable Character.

Loans on Part of Premium, if desired, and no Note Required.

It is under the control of a Directory of known character, ability and position, affording the most ample guaranty of success.

It contains all the desirable features of the older companies, with such new ones as the progressive spirit of the age demands.

It has met with a degree of success beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. Cautious in the selection of its risks; careful and economical in its management.

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SIDNEY W CROFUT, Secretary,

LEMUEL H WATERS, Actuary,
THOMAS K MARCY, M.D. Medical Examiner,
EVERETT CLAPP, Sup't of Agencies.

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Wm F Drake, Drake Bro's Bankers No 16 Broad St, New York,
M B Wynkoop, of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 113 Fulton St, N Y,
Henry R Morgan, N Y & Charleston Steamship Company, 26 Broadway,
Richard Poillon, of C & R Poillon, Shipbuilders, 224 South Street,
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ANDREW J. SMITH,

General Agent for Central New York,

Office No. 1 Basement New Savings Bank Building.

THE BEST WATER FILTER IN MARKET.

Dr. J. A. Thompson's

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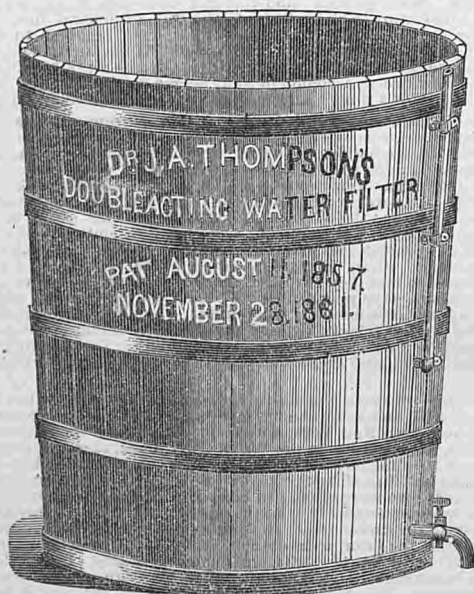
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FILTER AND COOLER COMBINED.

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NO POISONOUS METAL IN CON-



NECTION WITH THE WATER.

Leeret, Blasdel & Co.,

170 East Water St.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Communications and orders received and promptly answered. Also, by

J. A. THOMPSON, Auburn, N. Y.

Endorsed by all who Understand the Principle of
Filtration and Purification of Water.

Agents Wanted in all Parts to Canvass and Sell.

condition of your Institution is highly satisfactory to this Department. The very prudent manner in which you are conducting the business and affairs is very commendable, and the Institution deserves—and I have no doubt it will receive—the confidence and patronage of the public generally." Very Respectfully, **EXMERSON W. KEYS**, Deputy Sup't Bank Department, Albany, N. Y. Six per cent interest will be allowed on all Savings, Deposits, and Accounts, free of Government tax. Money can be deposited and withdrawn at any time. Special accounts and deposits in small and large sums will be received, upon which interest will be paid according to special agreement and subject to check at any time. The capital stock of this Bank is \$300,000, and it is the only Savings Bank in this city or State, with a Capital Stock and Guaranteed Fund—and the only one where there is any Individual and Personal responsibility. The Directors and officers of this Bank are each individually and personally liable to the depositors—and the stockholders are also personally and individually liable to the depositors for twice the amount of stock owned by them respectively. This is equal to a guaranteed or surplus fund, of \$600,000. The undivided profits will be added to this guaranteed or surplus fund every year. In this way a permanent Sinking Fund will be created as an additional security to its depositors and those doing business with it. Remember there is no individual or personal liability, or responsibility of any person, trustee or officer, connected with the other Savings Banks. The shares of the Capital Stock are only \$50 each—mode they were made small for the purpose of accommodating any man, woman, boy or girl, of moderate means to become—if they so desired—stockholders, as well as depositors, and in this way participate in the surplus profits of the Institution. On this account the capital stock has been taken by a large number of persons, among whom are those in moderate circumstances as well as our wealthier citizens. The proprietors and organizers of this corporation have endeavored to establish—and believe they have—a Savings Bank upon just and mutual principles, so that those doing business with it, shall be as much enriched and accommodated as those managing the same. Their first and paramount aim and object have been to make the depositors, and those doing business with it, secure beyond every contingency—and furnish banking privileges and facilities to all classes in the community, better than ever before offered. To this end the directors and managing officers intend to give their best energies, attention and abilities. All business intrusted to the care of this institution will receive careful and prompt attention. The public are invited to call and examine its Banking Rooms, Vault and Burglar Proof Safe. **H. W. CHITTENDEN**, Pres't, and **WM. C. FINCK**, Cashier. *NOTE*—He becometh poor that dealth with a slack hand: but the hand of the diligent maketh rich.—Prov. 10th chapter 4th verse. Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds.—Prov. 27th Ch. 24th V. See advertisements.

Aetna Life Insurance Company.—On page 38 of this work our patrons will observe the advertisement of the Old Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Messrs. Mix & Spencer, managing agents for New York State. These gentlemen hold by far the largest and strongest Insurance Agency in Central New York, for one of the best, if not the best Life Insurance Co. in the United States. Hartford has always been proverbial for its sound corporations, and it affords us much pleasure to state that we consider this the live company of this old Insurance town. Its business and receipts for 1868 were enormous. We notice the receipts were \$6,000,227 or something over \$30,000 daily. Its assets at the present time are \$12,682,963.01, a divisible surplus of nearly \$3,000,000. The fact alone of its 60,000 present members, speaks volumes for its soundness, cheapness, fair dealing and great popularity. Those desiring Life Insurance will consult their own interests by corresponding with this agency, either in person or by letter, and we can assure them of gentlemanly treatment and correct information in regard to one of the great monetary questions of the day.

Syracuse Nurseries.—These Nurseries were commenced in 1845, in the then small village of Syracuse, by **Alanson Thorp**, Esq., now deceased. The planting was at first very limited, confined to some two or three acres, the main and almost only article grown being apples, very few only of other fruits. The nurseries have changed in greater or less part their ownership several times in the course of the nearly half century of their existence. Mr. W. Brown Smith became quite early in 1845, a proprietor, which also he still continues to be. The business grew at first very gradually; within the recent years it has risen from a quite limited trade to an extensive wholesale, reaching out to the remotest portions of the country. Within the last two years it has been enlarged very considerably, and this establishment now takes rank among the largest of our country, and indeed of the world. In some lines of stock, particularly pear trees, the supply here is probably greater than in any other nursery in the Union. The area now planted exceeds 500 acres, and the amount of young stock, trees, &c., put out last spring, spring of 1869, overran 1,000,000. Extensive importations of seeds, fruit tree stocks, &c., are annually made from Europe. The supply of trees, &c., large as it is, does not equal the demand, and it is probable that for many years to come nurserymen will have more than they can do to meet the growing wants of the country in this respect. The market that is to be opened up in the South, to say nothing of other portions of our country, will be practically for a while at least unlimited. The establishment and maintenance of this concern in our midst, creditable to the enterprising firm who have the thing now in hand, is an honor and an advantage to the city of Syracuse and the county of Onondaga.

Empire Mutual.—The Empire Mutual Life of New York enters the field with a personelle which would stamp any organization with solid character and credit. The President, Mr. G. Hill-ton Scribner, as attorney and counsellor, prepared the charters of those prominent and flourishing companies, the North American and the Continental, and as Vice President of the latter, he contributed largely to its very remarkable success. The Vice President, Mr. G. W. Smith, and the Secretary, Mr. Sidney W. Croft, are also graduates of the North America and the Continental. While connected with those institutions they gave evidence of thorough aptitude for their duties, and of those qualifications which are sure to command success. A trio of such officers will be sure to accomplish whatever is within the reach of patient industry, trained ability and unfailing energy. The Empire is a permanent institution, which profits by the experience of others in the past, and basing its conditions upon a foundation thus enlarged, offers every concession and indulgence to its policy holders consistent with the requirements of safety. The Company is represented in this city by Mr. Andrew J. Smith, who is already vigorously prosecuting the work confined to him. His office is located in the basement of the New Savings Bank Building. Call and see him—and take a policy in the Empire, as we have done—and you will never have cause to regret it. See advertisement on page 54.

Hubbard & Lyon.—The lumber interest of this city is a matter of no small importance, and

among the first-class establishments of this kind we may mention that of Messrs. Hubbard & Lyon, who have three yards located in different parts of the city: one on the corner of Fayette and West Sts., occupying one full block; another at the junction of Onondaga and West Sts., where they receive and ship lumber to and from all parts of the United States; and still another yard centrally located, where they do a thriving trade. The reader will readily see that their shipping facilities are not excelled by any firm in the city. They make a specialty of Southern Hemlock, a sounder and clearer quality of lumber than any Hemlock obtained in the Northern Woods, and considered by builders and mechanics to be the best Hemlock lumber to be had. Also, always on hand Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and hard wood Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Cedar Posts, Ladders, &c., and in fact all the grades and qualities that one would expect to find in an establishment of this kind. The firm was established ten years since as Hubbard & Shirley, and in 1866 changed to Hubbard & Lyon, the present gentlemanly proprietors, who, by fair dealing and strict attention to business, have built up a trade which bids fair to keep equal pace with the steady growth of our city. See advertisement on page 14.

Howe Original.—The Original Howe Sewing Machine, Marvin & Bishop, General Agents, 68 South Salina street, are at all times to be found at the above named location, ready to furnish the million with a sewing machine of the latest improved order, combining great beauty of finish, symmetry of form, and sewing properties excelled by none. One prominent feature of the improved Howe, is the platform Hemmer, lately added, which holds the work itself, turns the hem on the right side and hems around a corner if you please. This machine does all kinds of work, heavy and light, with equal ease, always satisfies the purchaser. Call and see the gentlemanly proprietors and buy your wife a machine. See advertisement on page 4.

Fiske & Co., Agents for the "American Button Hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine," have removed to No. 25 Warren Street, since the publication of their advertisement, which will be found on page 11. The salesrooms for this machine was formerly at 25 Warren street, but some time in the spring they changed their location to 34 South Salina street, but finding their old quarters the best and most convenient, they have returned to them, where they are ready to meet their old customers as usual. This machine is considered one of the very best, for sewing of any kind, and can do any kind of work that can be done with any other sewing machine ever manufactured, besides will make a beautiful button-hole in ten or fifteen seconds of time. We cannot commence to describe the different kinds of work this machine will do, or give you any idea of its value, therefore, we ask everybody to call and examine it, and witness it when in operation. Remember they are now at 25 WARREN STREET, instead of 34 South Salina street.

Hosiery.—S. H. Starin, No. 70 South Salina street, has the oldest established Hosiery and Glove House in this city, keeps an endless variety of goods in his line including Zephyr Worsted and Shaker Yarn. Everybody knows the sign of the Red Stocking, and Mr. Starin's enviable reputation as a fair dealer.

C. O. Gott, Esq., the Photographer, opened his splendid rooms at 64 and 66 South Salina St., about one year ago, for the express purpose of Photography and Oil Paintings. It was something new for Syracuse, and we might say an experiment with Mr. Gott: but with such an artist as Mr. Paul Neffen, (who is acknowledged by the public generally, to be equal to the best in the country,) Mr. Gott had no fears of success, and to-day can be seen at his Rooms as fine a collection of Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c., to be found in any city in the Union. Mr. Gott would be pleased to have the public call and examine some of the specimens he has on exhibition, as he is always happy to meet them. See his advertisement on page 34.

Rathbone & Knapp—Sash, Blind and Door manufacturers. Planing and sawing done to order. Prompt attention given to all orders. Persons in want of any work in their line had better call upon them, as they are noted for promptness and punctuality in filling orders. They are located on West, corner of Walton St., near Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad. See advertisement.

Woolsey & Benedict—No. 95 East Genesee St., have the largest assortment of Furnaces to be found in Central New York, their stock comprising some seventeen different kinds and varieties. Also, dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Registers, Ventilators, &c. Tin Roofing, &c., done to order. See advertisement on page 5.

H. Durston, Agent., attends to all calls in the line of Locksmithing and Bell-hanging. Gold and Silver Plating done to order. Interested parties will do well to call on him. Office in the Kimber Block, corner Warren & James Sts. A large assortment of Locks of every description always on hand. See advertisement.

Wm. Harradence, dealer in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c., has a card on page 20. He has a fine Nursery and Green House, corner Beach and Madison Sts., Syracuse, where he will be happy to wait upon his customers, and sell at moderate prices.

Patent Agency.—We call attention to the Big-Gun to be found upon page 13. Parties wishing anything in the patent line, will do well to call on this firm. From personal acquaintance and dealings with F. A. Morley & Co., we can recommend them to the confidence and patronage of the public.

Jordan Bros., Savings Bank Building, North Salina street, near the Salina Street Bridge, and 84 South Salina street, Photograph and Ferrotyping Rooms, are thronged by customers every pleasant day. Those who wish good Photographs, Ferrotypes, Etc., Etc., can get them here on very short notice. Don't fail to call and see them. See adv. on page 20.

Francis Hendricks, deals heavily in Looking Glass and Picture Frames, at No. 33 Warren St. Also constantly on hand Photograph and Portrait frames, Albums, Stereoscopic Views, &c. See advertisement.

Human Hair Goods.—The best establishment outside of New York, where Human Hair Goods, Perfumery, &c., are kept for sale, is at No. 41 South Salina street, Syracuse, Henry Loftie, the proprietor, is an enterprising young man, and receives about two thirds of all the trade in this line in Syracuse, and for 300 miles around. See advertisement.

Bonta & Curtis, No. 4 Franklin Buildings, can let you "see yourselves as others see you," in a very short time after you step into their first-class Photograph Parlors. Don't fail to call and examine specimens. Come one; come all! See advertisement.

Nichols & Eldridge—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—See advertisement on page 24. This, though comparatively a new house, has, by its enterprise and industry, made itself well and favorably known in Syracuse and for many miles around. They import their crockery direct from the English Potteries, and repack at New York Prices. Glassware they buy from the best manufacturers, in quantities that enables them to re-handle it to the trade as low as any jobbing house in the State. As manufacturers' agents for the sale of Yellow and Rockingham ware, they sell at the State. As manufacturers' prices. Of Band and Plain China, French and Bohemian fancy articles, and Silver-plated and Britannia ware, they have always a nice assortment on hand. Also of Kerosene Lamps and Chandeliers, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, &c., &c. Indefatigable in their efforts to please, they are making hosts of friends. Give them a call. They have but one price (the bottom one) and are equally polite and attentive whether one buys or not.

Morris & Co.—THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN SYRACUSE.—This firm, without a doubt, keep the largest assortment of Clothing for men and boys, ever kept in Central New York. They were, for many years located at No. 36 South Salina street, a few doors from their present location. During their extended business career they have made it a study to find out what class and kind of goods were needed the most to accommodate the masses, and to-day you can get at their new store corner of Railroad and South Salina streets, formerly occupied by the Globe Hotel Office and Dining Rooms, the largest, best and most varied assortment of goods (ready-made or made to order) to be found outside of New York City. They also make a specialty of Boys' Clothing, in all the newest styles, suitable for all ages, from three years' size, upward. Their Custom Department contains the largest assortment of Fine and Seasonable Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in Syracuse, which will be made to order in the latest and most approved style. Novelties constantly received as they come from New York, all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices. See advertisement on page 28.

Chas. E. Colebrook.—This gentleman has a large stock of goods at 97 East Genesee street, consisting of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, House furnishing Goods, Hollow Ware, and Manufactures of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Particular attention paid to Tin Roofing. Mr. Colebrook keeps a stock of good material, and any one wanting anything in his line can get it of him at less expense than at any other establishment in the city. See advertisement on page 18.

New Jewelry Store.—John Stocker, Esq., recently from Utica, has just opened a Watch, Clock and Jewelry establishment at 151½ North Salina street, where can be found a good assortment of everything usually found in an establishment of this kind. Jewelry and Hairwork made to order. Particular attention paid to repairing of all kinds. See advertisement on page 5.

The Singer.—The World's Award! The Newly Improved Singer is said, by all who are acquainted with it, to be a splendid machine. There were sold last year over 40,000 more Singer Sewing Machines, than of any other. Harris, Robinson & Co., agents for this machine, at 48 S. Salina street, have all they can do to put up and ship these machines to their customers, and at no time can they keep hardly enough machines for exhibition at their salesrooms, there being such a constant demand for them. See advertisement on page 27.

J. N. Knapp & Co.—Some of our readers are probably not aware of the beautiful palace establishment, No. 47 East Genesee street, kept by J. N. Knapp & Co. We were surprised, on visiting them a few days ago, to find so many beautiful articles on exhibition. There were Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Frames, Etc., of mammoth size, besides any quantity of smaller ones, the whole artistically arranged along the walls upon either side, making a most dazzling appearance. They also keep constantly on hand Photograph and Picture Frames, Gilt mouldings and Cornices, French Plate Glass, Looking Glass Plates, and Artist Materials. They are also agents and have in connection with their other stock, the Florence Sewing Machine, which among the many machines for sewing, now before the public, stands without a rival, and is a universal favorite with the ladies. It makes four different stitches; with a reversible feed, carrying the work from right to left and vice versa; hems, fells, braids, and capable of working well in the hands of the inexperienced; with a machine of the simplest kind, and capable of working well in the hands of the inexperienced; nearly noiseless, with a self-adjusting tension suited to any thickness of work, all of which go to make up the good points of this machine, and no matter what dealers in other Sewing Machines say of this, no one is unwise enough to speak a disparaging word of this public favorite. See advertisement on page 22.

D. Valentine.—This gentleman has been in the Jewelry business in this city for a few years past, commencing in moderate circumstances; but being one of those energetic, honest, and upright of men, he has gradually grown into the esteem and good will of the public, and to-day is carrying with him the largest and best class of trade in Central New York. When a customer calls upon Mr. Valentine and wishes to get certain kinds of Jewelry, a genuine gold or silver watch, or genuine goods of any kind, it is shown him, and it is its genuineness guaranteed, just as represented, and never was a poor article palmed off by him in place of a good one. Such a business man as Mr. Valentine, should and will succeed, and we are pleased to have such men in our midst. Mr. Valentine is a heavy importer of English and Swiss Watches, Music Boxes and French Clocks; dealer in American Watches, Rich Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Pins, Sterling Silver-ware, Fancy Goods, Extra Fine Plated ware, and table Cutlery. Watches and Jewelry properly repaired by experienced workmen. Engraving promptly done. Don't fail to call at his store No. 21 South Salina street. See advertisement on page 21.

Randall & Nesdall.—This firm, located corner Jackson and South Salina streets, Syracuse, have a large establishment and have turned out some of the best work in this section of the State. They are heavy dealers and workers in Onondaga Gray Lime Stone, and we refer with pleasure to some of their work in Oakwood, among which is the mausoleum of John A. Green, monument of Mr. Collins, Mr. Myers' mausoleum, and the vault of Mr. Redfield, all them splendid works of art. Also, every description of Architectural and monumental Stone Work, and for public works, reservoirs, Locks, &c. See advertisement on page 18.

O. F. Wright, Architect.—Office No. 5 Bazel Block, Market street—holds himself in readiness to do all styles of drafting and designing, at the shortest notice. Having followed the business for the past twenty years, he is known from New York to the Canada Line, as being one of the best architects in this country. We call attention to his advertisement on page 12.

Mr. B. C. Lathrop, one of the oldest and most respected merchants in the city, cor. James and Warren streets, located here in 1824, and engaged himself in the County Clerk's Office, where he remained until 1831, with the exception of a short time which he spent in Yale College. He was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington County, his father having been a merchant, a calling which his son chose to follow. He commenced business here in the year 1831, and has continued in the same place from that time until the present, nearly 38 years, with the exception of a few months in the summer of 1834, when every building between the two bridges on James street, between Warren and Salina, was burned out, including his. There is but one man at present in business here who was in trade at the time he commenced, and that is Mr. Root, the boot and shoe dealer on Genesee street. We are informed that Mr. Lathrop has done a successful business during this time, with credit unimpaired, although at the time of the fire he lost heavily. He is known far and wide as a fair dealer and as one of the oldest and most reliable in the State. He deals extensively in Groceries, Provisions, Seeds, Glens Falls Lime, Nova Scotia Plaster, celebrated for his hard-finish and whiteness, and Sand from the Sea Shore, and Twine Cordage and Pitch. There are many matters of interest connected with Mr. Lathrop's establishment, of which our space forbids a mention. Call and see him near Warren street bridge. See advertisement on page 15.

Mr. E. A. Shumway, 16 East Washington street, is a successful dealer in paper and printers' material, from the very fact that he is courteous and gentlemanly to everybody, understands his business, and from long experience knows the wants of customers, and is familiar with the manufacture of his goods, thus being able to guarantee a good article every time. Has unequaled facilities for supplying Card Board, Printers' Material, Blank Books, Fine Papers, Wrapping Papers, Shipping Tags and wrapping twine of all kinds and descriptions; all purchased at the lowest market rates and sold very low. See adv. on page 10.

C. M. Gibbs, Upholsterer, over Rice's store, 41 South Salina street, entrance through the store. Mr. Gibbs having been lately connected with the house of Hunn & Smith, of Rochester, has had an extensive experience in the Upholstering line, has opened these rooms, occupying three floors, where he can be found at all times ready and willing to wait on the public. See adv. on page 49.

Dr. Anderson, Electrician, has performed many wonderful cures to our personal knowledge. We can recommend the Dr. in all cases of Rheumatism, and Mr. James Van Aucken, late proprietor of the Grocery corner of Almond and Railroad streets, says Dr. Anderson cured him of Static Rheumatism, of which he never expected to get well of. You that are afflicted give him a call. The Dr. is also proprietor of Prof. Bishop's Magnetic Electro Polish, for the United States, a polish that will positively clean silver ware easier and without injury than any preparation of the kind known, having been used in this city for a number of years, and endorsed sound, by the public. See adv. on page 7.

State and Calcareous Roofing.--Hitckcock & Dick, residence 140 Cedar street, Syracuse, N. Y., are manufacturers of the above named roofing, and from all we can learn, it is neat and durable. They apply these roofs in city or country. State and county rights, for manufacturing and putting on, for sale. Slate roofing and repairing done to order. Manufactory cor. Walnut and Water streets. See adv. on page 39.

Hatch & Dennick.--This enterprising firm have thoroughly established themselves in the roofing business at the corner of Spruce and Water streets, near Lodi Rolling Mills; and from a small beginning have increased their business to a good sized establishment, which is crowded to its utmost capacity to fill their orders. Everybody says this roofing is destined to drive out of the market the old leaky felt and gravel roof. Builders, call on them and be convinced of its superiority. See adv. on page 31.

New Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, with no cams or cogs to wear out, is fast winning its way into popular favor as being cheap, simple and efficient, and at a very low price. Mr. Annable has fully accepted the general agency for several counties in this State, and through his indefatigable industry and perseverance, will, do doubt, establish the business on a successful basis, as he well deserves to do. Call and see a good machine at a nominal price. See page 30.

Geo. W. Wood.--The practical Engraver and Fancy Stationery Dealer, 72 (old 68) South Salina street, came here in 1864, from the immense Engraving establishment of A. Demarest, 182 Broadway, New York, with whom he had been for eight years employed. Upon his arrival here he entered the Jewelry establishment of Mr. Valentine, with whom he was engaged for two years. At the end of that time work having so rapidly increased, Mr. Wood concluded to "Paddle his Own Canoe," and started business for himself, on Genesee street, where he remained until last spring, when finding these rooms not in just the desired locality, moved to 72 South Salina street, where he has fitted up a splendid place, with all the latest and best styles of goods in his line. Engraving and Marking of every description done to order, and all work entrusted to his care will be promptly and neatly executed. Mr. Wood receives engraving from New York city, astonishing as it may appear to some, and the reasons why he receives it is on account of his superior workmanship. Those in want of first-class work are sure to go to him.

Geo. H. Ellis' Piano Rooms.--We refer you to the advertisement of the new and elegant warerooms for the sale of Pianos, Melodeons, Parlor Organs, Etc., recently established in Syracuse by Mr. George H. Ellis, one of the most enterprising and tasteful pioneers in the pianoforte business. Mr. Ellis, with consummate tact, has surrounded his business place with the elegant and luxurious adornments of a private house, and has, by that means, drawn around him all the refined and elegant people of Syracuse, and the adjacent places. His store is, of itself, a centre of attraction, and he has stocked it with Pianos and Organs of such wide-spread reputation and superior excellence, that it cannot fail to become the resort of all who are looking for first-class instruments. The wareroom is located on the corner of South Salina and Jefferson streets, Syracuse, and its position for business purposes could hardly be better. It is over 100 feet long by 30 wide, and is lighted on three sides by 17 windows. It is certainly the modern pianoforte room of the country. Such enterprise and energy, combined with intelligence and taste, deserve to meet with brilliant success. His pianos are from the establishments of Calenberg & Vaupel, and Barlow & Mathushek, and hosts of others. He keeps none but first-class. See advertisement on 2d page of cover.

Randall & Curtis.--Carriage manufacturers 128 South Salina street, manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of carriages, buggies, Democrat, market and grocery waggons, sleighs, cutters, &c., also do all kinds of painting, trimming, and repairing on short notice, having all facilities requisite to a first-class establishment of this kind. They are confident that their work will bear comparison with anything in the city. We advise our readers when in want of anything in their line to give them a call. See adv. on page 24.

G. W. Sterns.--The man who makes the best Hollow Augers in the world, cutting all sizes with the same auger, still holds forth at No. 118 Cedar street, in this city. His vice for filing saws cannot be surpassed, and we must say that we never saw anything that equals them. He has made these goods for a number of years, and is the sole proprietor of the patent. He also manufactures a Shave, which cuts both ways. Having had much experience in the construction of these machines, he is constantly improving them with a view of making the best goods of the kind that the markets afford. See his advertisement.

Syracuse Mills and Elevator.--This establishment is owned and conducted by Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., who have spared no pains in building one of the finest Flouring Mills in New York State, and in addition to their capacity for manufacturing Flour they have storage capacity for over one hundred thousand bushels of grain. Water power is obtained from the surplus water of the Erie Canal which is ample to run their establishment through the entire year. Their trade is extensive, both wholesale and retail, and is confined to this and counties adjoining, Onondaga. Their facilities are so extensive, and arrangements so perfect that they can, and do supply, country millers and dealers with grain of all kinds, flour, feed and corn meal, at regular Oswego quotations. Their mill contains six run of stone, which are running both day and night, in the manufacture of choice brands of family flour, which this city trade as well as Utica, and adjoining cities, are testing to such an extent that they pronounce it second to no flour made in the State. Their flour is being sold by leading grocers in this city at prices ranging from 75c to \$1 per bbl. less than flour obtained from foreign markets, and the citizens are certainly encouraging home manufacture by their liberal patronage thus far, and the high recommendations they offer in favor of Syracuse Mills Flour, are certainly a sure sign of prosperity for that brand. See adv. on page 40.

History of the Officers of the Peoples' Savings Bank.

HARLOW W. CHITTENDEN, President, was born in the town of Newport, Herkimer County, N. Y. He is a gentleman of about 55 years of age, self-made, intelligent and pleasing in his deportment, energetic, prompt and courteous in all his business affairs. He is known and acknowledged to be one of the best railroad officials in the country. His great experience as a railroad man has been acquired by devoting a life-time to that important business, having spent thirty years in the service of the New York Central Railroad company. His tact and skill not only fitted him to see that the road bed was properly graded, the ties and rails properly laid, but from one step to another was he promoted and confided with higher and more important positions, and trusts in the offices and on the road, until he rose first from having charge of the ticket office at Little Falls, N. Y.,—being the first agent employed at that office—to that of conductor, division superintendent, and finally the general superintendent of the whole consolidation from the cities of Buffalo to Albany, N. Y. The latter position he held for many years, during which time he greatly systematized the general business of the road, and built up by his superior efficiency and ability a wide reputation as a leading railroad manager of this country. He has long been a resident of this city, and is highly esteemed here and elsewhere as an enterprising, valuable, wealthy and successful citizen.

HON. CONRAD SHOEMAKER, First Vice President, is a native of the town of Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y. He was born and bred a farmer, and although he was for thirty years an active and extensive business man, as well as farmer, he takes great pride in being known as a farmer by profession. His elegant residence is at Manlius Station, a few rods north of the New York Central Railroad, where he has a large farm of several hundred acres of highly improved land. He is not only one of the most wealthy citizens in this county, but is supposed to be the largest land-owner in the county of Onondaga. He is a gentleman widely and favorably known. Energetic, prompt and determined in all his business relations; generous and kind as a neighbor and citizen; liberal in his deal, especially benevolent to the poor, and charitable and religious institutions of all denominations. His parents were respectable farmers, who came from the Mohawk Valley when this county was first being settled. His ancestors were Germans. The great-grandfather of Mr. Shoemaker on his father's side was the Rev. Dr. Rosekranze, a German Protestant clergyman in high standing, and good deal of celebrity, as he was the first clergyman of the German Palatinates who came from Prussia, Germany, in the year 1709, and settled at Stonerabia, on the Stonerabia Patent, in the county of Tryon, now Montgomery, N. Y., then a wilderness, and among the Mohawk Indians. Dr. Rosekranze came with the colony, consisting of twenty-eight Prussian German families and their artisans, mechanics and servants.

HERMAN ACKERMANN, ESQ., Second Vice President, was born in Prussia, Germany, about 53 years ago. He came to this city some 33 years since, with a little capital in hand, and soon after engaged in the manufacture of Salt. Subsequently commenced merchandising and dealing in real-estate, until by his industry, economy and sagacity, he has become one of the wealthiest citizens in the city of Syracuse. He is noted as possessing those valuable traits of character so deservedly enjoyed by and attributed to our intelligent, orderly, industrious and thriving German citizens, among whom Mr. Ackermann stands prominently in the foremost ranks, not only of those of his own countrymen, but of the citizens generally of the city of Syracuse and its vicinity. A man of strict integrity, great perseverance, tenacious of the right, which he always defends courageously. Ever true to his country and friends, public spirited, enterprising and capable of grasping and handling successfully large as well as small operations, he can truly be styled a self-made man, possessing traits of character that always makes a valuable and successful citizen.

JOHN GREENWAY, ESQ., Third Vice President, is an Englishman by birth; was born and bred a farmer, an avocation which he followed up to the time of his embarkation for this country, at the age of 16. He came to this city about 32 years ago, and after devoting a few years to various kinds of business, and having accumulated some capital, he engaged in brewing, since which time that has been principally his business, and for many years he has taken the lead in malting and brewing in this city, and has carried on the most extensive trade in that line of any brewer in Central or Western New York. Mr. Greenway is one of our wealthiest citizens, and one of the most energetic and enterprising men of the city. He is largely interested in real-estate, and has done much to build up and beautify our city and its surroundings. Few men have equaled him in this respect. His love of country life clings to him as in Old England, as will be seen by going to his beautiful home on James street, about 1½ miles east of the city. Mr. Greenway is always courteous and kind in all his associations, prompt and strictly upright in his deal; generous and benevolent to the poor, as well as to churches and other religious and charitable institutions. He is truly a self-made man, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community in general.

WM. C. FINCK, ESQ., HIS ANCESTRY AND FAMILY REMINISCENCES.—Wm. C. Finck, Cashier of the "Peoples' Savings Bank," was born in the county of Herkimer, N. Y., in the Mohawk Valley, two miles east of Little Falls, in the year 1839. He is self-educated and self-made, having left home at the age of nine years, to live with an uncle, who was a merchant at Fultonville, N. Y., with whom he lived less than two years, and during this time received 18 months of schooling, which was all the real schooling he ever received. His uncle sold out and went far West, and wanted to take his nephew along, but his parents being unwilling, he returned to Little Falls, and before he was twelve years of age entered as clerk the store of Mr. Volney Eaton, at Little Falls, (whose wife was Miss Alida Herkimer, niece of the veteran Gen. Herkimer, of the American Revolution, who fell at the battle of Oriskany, a lady of refinement and culture,) with whom he lived 2 years, when Mr. Eaton closed up business and moved West, in the fall of 1842. His associations with this family were ever friendly and pleasant, and remain so to this day. He reverts to the influence of Mrs. Eaton upon his young mind and character with gratitude and pleasure. She was a Christian lady with many excellencies and noble traits of character. After leaving Mr. E. he intended to enter school, but met with an accident which prevented him doing so, but during this time which was in the winter of 1842-3, he improved the time by studying, and early in the spring he entered school just before the close of the winter term, joining the most advanced classes, and received at the close of term the three highest diplomas awarded to said classes. He had taken before he was eleven years of age, at a select school in Fultonville, (where young men were prepared and fitted for college,) diplomas in History, Composition and Declamation, second to only

one, a young man of 17, who was about to enter College. The committee were unable for some time how to decide, whether the subject of this sketch should have the prizes or the young gentleman referred to, who was the youngest brother of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, now Secretary of State. In the spring of 1843 Mr. Finck was offered a situation in a leading wholesale grocery house in New York city, and at the same time a brother of his mother, who was doing a grocers business in this city, wrote to his parents to send him here to stay awhile with him, which they decided to do, thinking this city the better place of the two for their son, and on the 8th day of May 1843 his friends Messrs. D. & J. Petrie, extensive merchants at Little Falls, and large owners in the line of packets, gave this young boy a pass to Syracuse. Just before taking his departure, his cousin Elias Finck, loaned him a trunk and a dollar in money. With this capital in hand he came to the city of Syracuse, 26 years ago. The dollar borrowed was never used but returned to his cousin after a few days residence here. The trunk he also returned after he had saved sufficient from his wages to buy one of his own. Before returning the borrowed trunk he had it newly lined, a new lock put on, and thoroughly brushed up, and his cousin often referred to the improved condition of the trunk when it came back. These little favors at the hands of this cousin, and the ever friendly and warm relations between this cousin and his family and the subject of this sketch are held in endearing remembrance. Before leaving home he purchased a very nice cow and gave his note on interest at one year for her. This cow he gave to his mother, and notwithstanding the cow died soon after the purchase he paid his note at maturity in full with interest out of his first years' salary of \$50. After coming to this city, he remained a few months with his uncle, and not liking the business he concluded, after consulting his father, to learn the hardware business. Learning of a vacancy in the establishment of Messrs. Hall, Rhoades & Sherman, he applied to that firm as early as six o'clock in the morning, and was engaged by them for five years, at \$50 for the first, \$60 for the second, \$75 for the third, \$95 for the fourth, and \$120 for the fifth, with board lodging, washing and mending, making for the five years only \$400. After obtaining the consent of his father he entered the store of this firm where he soon mastered the business. His hour for rising in the morning was five, when he swept out and nicely arranged the store, built fires, &c., which was done before any other store on the street had hardly been commenced. Being open so early he sold many a bill of goods to customers of neighboring merchants while they were sleeping. The proprietors of a neighboring house noticed the industrious, attentive and early rising habits of young Finck, and determined to secure his services, and importuned him to enter his store offering an advance of \$300 above that which he was getting for his third year with Messrs. Hall, Rhoades & Sherman, but the young man said no: "I cannot engage with you. I have agreed to remain with my present employers three years longer, at a much less salary than I can get elsewhere, but I shall keep my word—it is as sacred and binding to me as though it was written, sealed and acknowledged on parchment. No amount of money would induce me to break my word." The gentleman who had been so anxious to secure this young man was so much pleased with his frankness, integrity and stability of purpose that he went to Mr. Rhoades and told him all that had passed between himself and the boy. When this came to the knowledge of the firm they were all so much pleased that they made him a present of a new suit of clothes, and soon entrusted him with the keeping of the books and the general supervision of the goods. He became one of the best accountants in the city, and was recognized when the term of five years had expired, as being a thorough "hardware man," possessing perfect business habits and rare business abilities. His morals were perfect, being always temperate, virtuous, and attentive to his church and Sabbath school duties. When his term with his employers expired they paid him the largest salary paid to any hardware clerk in town, and also the following year offered him a partnership interest if he would remain with them, but having taken a fancy to Banking, and a situation being offered him at Utica, in one of the leading Banks there, he concluded to accept it, and turn his mind and attention to that profession—of which we will notice more particularly hereafter. He was very much endeared to his old employers, Hall, Rhoades & Sherman, and they to him. They were ever and at all times his fast and firm friends. He has a great respect and reverence for each of them, and says that no business firm ever existed in Central New York, with a better general combination of means, business rules and skill, upright and courteous as Mr. Eli H. Sherman. They were men possessing a high order of character and intellect. "I turn to my life and experience in that house, (says Mr. Finck,) and my associations with those men and their families, with great pleasure. I never was more contented and happy in my life than during this period of six or seven years. Mr. Sherman was like an elder brother to me; Mr. Rhoades like a father, whose memory I cherish with emotions of gratitude and affection." At the end of his first five years' services—he received only \$400 for the whole time—he had coming to him \$132; \$32 of this he expended in clothing and the remaining \$100 he lent out at 7 per cent interest, and since that time he has, like most men met with some reverses and misfortunes. Yet he has managed to save a little more than he has lost; never letting money at a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent. either as an individual or as a Bank officer; this being an infallible maxim with him. He received many tokens and presents from both Mr. Rhoades and Mr. Sherman, during his stay with them and afterwards. The intimacy between Mr. Rhoades and Mr. Finck was very warm and affectionate, and continued so until God called his Christian friend home to Heaven. The esteem with which Mr. Rhoades held his young clerk was such that he bequeathed his Pew, one of the most valuable in the First Presbyterian Church, to him. In this very pew and by the side of his dear, departed benefactor, he has worshipped, ever since his coming to this city, 26 years ago. This valuable bequest he holds very dear and prizes it the more highly on account of these associations. He commenced his Bank life in the summer of 1850, as book-keeper in the Utica City Bank. In a few months thereafter he was promoted to the Tellership of that Bank, a position he retained for more than two years, when he received a call from the Syracuse City Bank, to take the same position at a higher salary, which he accepted. During his stay in Utica he made a large acquaintance, and many warm friends, in the business and social circles, where he is still highly esteemed and respected by the good people of that beautiful and intelligent city. The close application to business and the confinement of Banking life, together with being seriously afflicted with a scrofulous affection, so undermined his health that he concluded to engage in more active business, and accordingly he resigned his position in the Syracuse City Bank, and engaged in the hardware trade, on his own account, in which he continued about four years. Receiving no benefit to his health, which continued to grow worse, he sold out and spent nearly two years at Clifton Springs Water

Cure, where he was improved in general health, and got a little the start of this Scrofulous disease, that had sorely afflicted him since he was sixteen years of age. After partially regaining his health, he again turned his attention to business, and was one of three of the original projectors, who established in the year 1860, the Syracuse Rolling Mill, located at Geddes 1½ miles west of the center of the city of Syracuse. The wisdom of erecting a Rolling Mill at this city, is shown not only by the success of that enterprise, but also by the great multiplicity of Iron and Steel manufactories that have since that time sprung up in consequence, and have greatly added to the material growth and wealth of the city and its surroundings. In January 1860 he was appointed Treasurer of the Syracuse Savings Institution, which he found in bad shape; it had been badly managed; it was \$30,000 behind hand. With this deficit of \$30,000, this young man took hold of the Institution determined to wipe out, by good management, this deficiency and put it on a sound and prosperous foundation. This was a difficult and trying undertaking—as it was necessary to make radical changes, generally. The Board of Trustees, were old men, with notions peculiar to themselves, and then, too, a "Ring Existed there," who were doing things in a way "peculiar only to themselves." A new system must be inaugurated, one that would make the Bank vigorous and prosperous—and he set to work doing it. To this end he directed his best talents and best energies, and he succeeded in less than six years in wiping out this deficit, by increasing the deposits from about \$200,000 to nearly \$1,400,000, and creating a surplus, when he left said Institution, of nearly \$100,000. But the effort ruined his health and nearly took his life. The "Ring" opposed, annoyed and harassed him in every way they could, with a determination to crush and drive him from the field. This made him the more resolute and determined to make a success of his undertaking, and he did. He had labored so hard to bring that Institution out of its insolvency that he again lost his health, on account of being thus overtaxed with business cares and domestic affliction of too delicate a nature to be made public, being so utterly prostrated that he could not sleep nor rest for more than a year, settling into a deep melancholy from which his friends and himself despaired of his ever recovering; but by the skill of good physicians, and the kindness of a merciful Providence, his health in about two years was again restored, and now he is enjoying better health than has been his fortune to enjoy for more than twenty years.

The Peoples' Savings Bank was created and brought into being by the subject of this sketch. It is the most complete organization in this city; founded upon a better basis—as will be seen by referring to its "preface" on page 56—than any other Savings Bank in this city or State, and although it commenced business only a few months ago, its business has become quite large, and its daily operations are as extensive as many old established Institutions. Its success is more than demonstrated and assured. The people, whose name it bears, and to whom it really is devoted, are fast finding out that it affords them better security, better accommodations, and greater facilities, than any other Bank in the country. Mr. Finck deserves great credit for originating and establishing so valuable an Institution among our citizens. He made provisions in its charter for locating it in any place in the State of New York, and many of his friends and associates were in favor of organizing and locating it in the city of New York, but he was in favor of giving the people of Syracuse and vicinity the advantages and benefits of the Institution, and to his preferences his associates yielded. He feels a great personal pride in being the principal founder of this noble enterprise; and well he may—for no man in this or any other community ever overcome such gigantic, opposing combinations as were arrayed against him and the Institution of which he is the father. The ring and clique who had fought him so desperately and unfairly, in the Syracuse Savings Institution, not being able to put him down, called in aid from the Onondaga County Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, the old Savings Banks and the old Savings Bank control and own—this Cob-House—the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga. These three Institutions joined forces and got all their friends and neighbors that were in any way obligated to, connected with, or remotely related by blood, family or other alliances, to this "Combination Ring," to help wage war on and destroy this Institution of the People. But stands forth like Gold tried in the "furnace heated seventimes hotter than as aforesaid," firm as adamant, and as bendless as the mighty Oak of centuries growth—amid the storms and raging tempests. The battles were earnest, sharp and terrific. The old Savings Banks and the Trust and Deposit Company brought into the field their most skilled and tried warriors—those who were schooled and trained for many years in the "Ring," by their most able and ingenious "masters." They brought into action their best artillery, and of latest invention. But the "Prussian Needle Gun" was too much for the conceited Austrians, and hurled back upon this "Veteran Army," shot and shell with such might, precision, and the rapidity of lightning, that they were driven into their "Cob House," from which they hoisted the "White Flag," and begged for quarters. Thus ended the American "battle of Sadowie," fought upon Capital Hill, Albany, N. Y.

While Mr. Finck makes no pretensions to being a gentleman of letters, and although his early school advantages were so very meager, he is really a well educated man—self-taught. He understands and talks German fluently. It has been his daily practice to read and study—and in this way he has acquired an extensive and general knowledge of Books, subjects and things, not often found in a business man. Nor is the student or the professional gentleman more at home in many of the subjects and branches that constitute the "Literary World," than this self-educated young and thought—an artistic penman; an original thinker; a very pointed and cogent writer; earnest, commanding the most chaste and elegant language—capable of using the most scorching sarcasm when aroused, as the writer can bear witness. His executive and financial abilities are of the highest order. A lover of good books and the fine arts, as will be seen by visiting his "Gem of a home,"—ever affable and courteous to all, upright and generous in his business transactions—a friend to the poor—respecting all who respect themselves without regard to condition, nationality or color; in short a man of nerve and courage—sterling integrity, polished manners, pure morals, indomitable will—energetic, prudent and industrious—a lover of his country and friends—liberty—holding the Fathers of the American Revolution of 1776 in great reverence and respect—a firm believer in the Government of the United States, and the perpetuity of the Union of our common country.

HIS ANCESTRY AND FAMILY REMINISCENCES.

His Ancestor and Great-Grandfather of his father was Herr Andreas Von Finck, the patentee of the Stone Arabia Patent, located in Mont. formerly Tryon Co. who came from Hesse Cassel, Ger'y, in 1709. He was a High German by birth, and belonged to a noble family; a man of means, education and intelligence. In the year 1707-8 he went to England and purchased this tract of land of several thousand acres, of Queen Ann, and returning to Germany, prepared a colony to settle upon his possessions in the wilderness and among the Mohawk Indians. This colony consisted of 28 North German families, one of whom was the Rev. Dr. Rosekranz, their clergyman. They set out with stores and implements for this country, arriving here in the spring of 1709, going immediately to their new home where they commenced felling trees, build houses and clear up the land. This Andreas Finck belonged in the Fatherland to a wealthy and eminent family, and one of his brothers was a noted General under Frederick the Great, of Prussia. Gen. Finck was not only a great military chieftain of that day, but one of the ablest diplomatists of those trying times, when nearly every nation in Europe combined to crush him. He was also a member of his Court, and ever held in high esteem by him. The closest friendship existed during life between the two, as will be seen by reference to German History. Frederick the Great was considered the most wonderful genius of modern times, and there was none before nor since his time, greater than he, not even Napoleon the First. The Fincks have a noble and eminent record from the earliest period of German History, as well as in this country. They rank among the noted clergy, military heroes, jurists, scholars and premiers. To the latter high position they have frequently been called by the Kings of Prussia and North Germany. The present Prime-Minister of Denmark bears that name. They took an active part in the early settlement of this State and country, where they are highly esteemed and very patriotic, filling all positions from General down to the ranks; and among the first to strike for American Independence was Andrew Finck, Jr., Brigade-Major of the Regular Army, the grand-father of Wm. C. Finck. He was one of the eminent men of this Government. He was born at Stone Arabia, N.Y., in 1751, and was grand-son of Andreas Von Finck, the patentee, and according to English law, inherited the landed estate. He was sent to a German school in his native place until 12 years of age, when he was placed in a select school in New York City, where he prepared for and entered early in his teens, the King's (now Columbia) College, where he graduated before he was 19, an accomplished scholar and linguist. After graduating he read law, and was admitted to practice. His father, a very pious gentleman, was opposed to his son's devoting himself to a profession, the practice of which he did not think fitted a man very well for Heaven. The son, however, differed in mind with his father about the legal as well as the military professions, for which he had a good deal of taste. His subsequent life and career stamped him as eminent for both. His fondness and talents for the military, showed itself before he was 11 years old. His father was an officer of distinction under the British government, in the French and Indian war of 1755. Troops were frequently drilled and reviewed in an open field fronting his father's house, and this young lad was noticed by an officer while drilling his men, at a little distance behind a tree, with a wooden sword, making the same movements that the soldiery did. In that way he learned all the tactics then practiced, and he was put under the care and education of Captain Du Bois, of New York, a friend and relative, who was a wealthy and polished gentleman, and who stood high in the British Army for past services, and for many years held a high official position in New York, under King George the 4th of England. Captain Du Bois was anxious to secure the services of his young "protégé," to the British Army, and offered him a Captaincy if he would enter that service. It cost \$1,500 in hard currency in those days to secure such an appointment in the British Army, and none but sons of wealthy and influential families, well trained and skilled in military tactics, could secure such appointments at that. But the young patriot refused to lend himself to the tyrannical government that was oppressing the people of his native land. Capt. Du Bois was greatly surprised at the stand the young man had taken, and tried very hard to win him over to his stand point. He had no children and was strongly attached to young Finck, whom he called his adopted son, and offered to make him the sole heir to his immense estate, if he would join the King's service. But the lad was filled with that love of Liberty and Freedom which caused his grandfather to leave Germany and come to the New World, and he persistently refused. While his adopted father was planning to get him into the British service, he was receiving military training from the highly skilled Prussian General, Baron Steuben, who was so filled with sympathy and friendship for the struggling colonists, that he resigned his high position as General in the Prussian Army, and Chief-of-Staff to the King of Prussia, and came to this country and threw his fortune, energy and skill into the scale of American Independence. He was the best tactician and accomplished military officer in the service of this country in those days. In generalship and worth he stands in history next to Washington, and by the side of La Fayette. Brigade-Major Finck, of the Regular Army was among the very first to take steps for inaugurating the Revolution in the City and State of New York. A Committee of Safety was organized in the city of New York, for the purpose of bringing about a concert of action with all the Colonists, and a general organization of all the Patriots, or Whigs, of this State. This Committee of Safety appointed a delegation from their own number to go up the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, and appoint sub-Committees of safety, &c., &c. Major Finck was a member of this delegation, and acting Secretary of that important embassy. After traveling the State over and completing arrangements for the bloody struggle, he went to his native county to help his relatives and friends to organize meetings to push the work vigorously on. A meeting was called in 1774 or 1775 in which he was made temporary chairman of the convention, when Christopher P. Yates, Esq., was chosen President. Speeches were made by Nicholas Herkimer, afterwards General Herkimer, Gen. Finck, and others. A committee was appointed of some of the most eminent men of the times, with Gen. Finck as chairman of the committee, who drew up with his own hand one of the most stirring and patriotic addresses and series of resolutions issued to the people of those days. See "Annals of Tryon County." The first Continental Regiment of the State of New York, was principally mustered, organized and equipped by and through his personal efforts and influence, and joined Gen. Montgomery's expedition to Quebec and Montreal, where he commanded and led it when they scaled the heights, for which gallant conduct he was appointed Brigadier in the Regular Line, and the Continental Congress passed a vote of thanks in commendation of his conduct. He also received a congratulatory letter from General

Washington. When the Marquis De LaFayette came to this country to proffer his services to the Continental Congress, by whom he was appointed a Major General in the Continental Army, and sent to General Washington to be assigned to active duty. He having been trained in a different mode of warfare from that to be practiced in and among the forests of the New World, of which he had no practical knowledge, Gen. Washington thought it advisable to secure some young officer acquainted with the country as aid; that honor fell to Andrew Finck, Jr., who was then attached to Washington's Army. Gen. Washington personally introduced Gen. LaFayette to the young American officer, and by whom he was appointed Aid-Decamp and Chief-of-Staff to this patriotic French Nobleman. In this capacity he acted until LaFayette became acquainted with the topography of the country, and accustomed to the mode of warfare here, when he requested his superior to assign him to an active command, and was appointed Brigade commander, and as such he participated in most of the important battles of the Revolution; much of the time thereafter was attached to LaFayette's division, and fought under Washington at the battle of Valley Forge, Trenton, White Plains, Monmouth and Saratoga. At the latter battle the fight became so very fierce and desperate that the charge of bayonets was made several times by his command without accomplishing anything decisive and some of the men began to falter, when he came forward in person, infused new zeal and courage into his men, called upon them to follow him, he drove the enemy back in great consternation and confusion, riding his horse across some of their artillery pieces to do it. The evidence of this personal heroism was furnished to his superior by the officers and soldiers under his immediate command. Few men have ever lived possessing such wonderful courage. He knew no such thing as fear. He commanded our forces at Johnstown, which was one of the most desperately contested battles of the Revolution, both armies going into the fight with but one piece of artillery between them, and that held by the British and Tory side when the conflict began; but during the fight which lasted three days it changed hands more than a dozen times, and finally held by the Continental forces when the battle ended, and they became masters of the field, and the British was so badly beaten and demoralized, that they broke in dismay for the Canadas, from whence they were never able thereafter to organize in a body. This battle ended all formidable strife between the British Tories and American patriots, and decided who should hold possession of the promised land. Johnstown was the home of Sir William Johnson, who was a great favorite with King George the Fourth of England, a gentleman of fortune, culture and rank, who by his pleasing manners had called around him a powerful array of settlers and Mohawk Indians, who were greatly attached to him, and on his personal account to the British Government. Sir William and his followers believed the Colonists would be utterly destroyed and gibbeted. The Tories had large tracts of land there, hence they fought with tiger determination to conquer and hold those possessions, but the battle of Johnstown decided otherwise. After the struggle for American Independence and Liberty was ended, Gen. Finck removed from the city of New York back to his large estate situated at Stone Arabia, N. Y. He inherited by birth and the sword a very large landed estate, which he increased very materially, and was known as one of the wealthiest gentlemen of that day. He also took an active and prominent part in public affairs. His means during the war was used as freely as his sword. His finished scholarship and statesmanship made him the central figure for leadership in the Western District of the State of New York. He was elected to the Senate of New York in 1782, where he continued till the year 1790, ranking among the ablest members of that Honorable and August Assembly, as it was then known and acknowledged. None but the most able and purely honest men were elected to such high trusts in those days; wish we could say so now. He was also one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. He exerted himself very much to introduce the English language among the Mohawk Germans, against which they were greatly prejudiced at first. They carried it so far as to set fire to and burned up the first English Academy ever erected at Stone Arabia. They believed in fighting English men and the English Language. They yet expected to hold on to their own language. The General foresaw that the language of this country was to be universally English, and eventually turned their minds in that way of thinking. They seemed at first to think it would make Yankees of them, a being they little fancied in those days, but finally they became reconciled to it, still some thinking their old leader in arms had turned Yankee-Dutchman. Only two beside himself could be persuaded to aid in building the Academy, and he furnished the balance and erected it of brick, fitted it up and placed three English teachers at it. Then issued circular letters inviting the inhabitants to send their children to learn English at the Academy, and was nicely under way when the prejudiced Germans set fire to it, and it burned to the ground. At this time he was running for Congress, and subsequently for Governor, and his defeat to both of these high positions was attributed to his advocacy and introduction of the English language; but they only defeated him by the small number of 11 votes. He then set to work and established the Fairfield Academy, in Herkimer county, which soon became widely known and has flourished ever since. He was a polished and high toned gentleman of the old school. Was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Society, which had its origin in this country, immediately after the Revolutionary war. The prime mover of this patriotic Literary order was the noble Baron Steuben, who called a meeting of all the officers of that army above a certain grade for the purpose of completing that organization. The meeting took place at the city of New York, Baron Steuben was chosen President and Wm. Wilmerding Sec'y, both Germans. To this society Washington belonged and subsequently became its President, and its headquarters changed to Washington city, it being more centrally located. Gen. LaFayette became one of its first members, and carried it with him home to France, where he and other Republicans organized and established orders all over the Empire, where it lived and flourished for many years. To this order Napoleon I. belonged.

Of Gen. Finck it was said by those who associated with and knew him intimately, that he was a gentleman of great dignity, polished and courtly manners, an able orator, fluent and commanding, with pointedness and power the English, German and French languages—one of the most cogent and finished writers of the times in which he lived and figured to such an eminent degree. In 1824 he was accidentally injured, from which he did not recover. Thus was he gathered home of his fathers.

Ranger's Photograph Parlors—No. 28 East Genesee Street, Franklin Building, over Snow's Drug Store, fitted up in fine style, with every convenience for taking all kinds of pictures in the most artistic manner. All work at this establishment is warranted to give satisfaction. Mr. Ranger is a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business, and is bound to make his Gallery the best in Syracuse. The writer of this has patronized Mr. Ranger, and will do it again, as he knows what to depend upon. We know of no place where more natural, life-like and artistic pictures can be procured. Every improvement in the art is tested and adopted when it is found to be an improvement. His card appears on page 36.

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Dr. J. A. Thompson's Water Filterer.—Many who use Filters, and indeed many who manufacture them, and have quite a reputation in the market, are not aware of the importance of keeping metals that produce a galvanic action from coming in contact with each other, while the water passes through and around them. It is well known to workers in Electro Metallurgy, that no two metals whatever can be brought into contact, or into communication by the introduction of a third one, and be moistened even by the purest water, without a partial decomposition of one of them, and when the baser metals are thus joined, a very rapid decomposition is effected, and the decomposed metals held in solution. Thus, if zinc is soldered with pewter, and water chrown upon it, a galvanic battery is formed, and the metals in certain proportions are decomposed and actually deposited, the water also somewhat changed and at the same time holding a portion of the metal in solution. If now leaden pipe is added, a still more rapid and deleterious result ensues. Examine almost any filter with a pan of zinc to receive the water and the leaden pipe near it, and you will find after a short time, in filtering soft water, that there will be a white metallic deposit both on the zinc and lead, part of which is carried off by solution in the water that passes down through the filtering material, and this metallic solution is not removed or modified by the action of the filter. It is not necessary to enter into any analytical discussion of the nature of this metallic solution. It is enough to say that it belongs to the salts of lead and zinc, neither of which are remarkably wholesome. If you would, therefore, have a good filter, avoid all that are lined even partially, by any metal, especially lead or zinc. Dr. J. A. Thompson's Double Acting Filter, while it filters admirably, is free from these objections. Call and get circulars. See advertisement.

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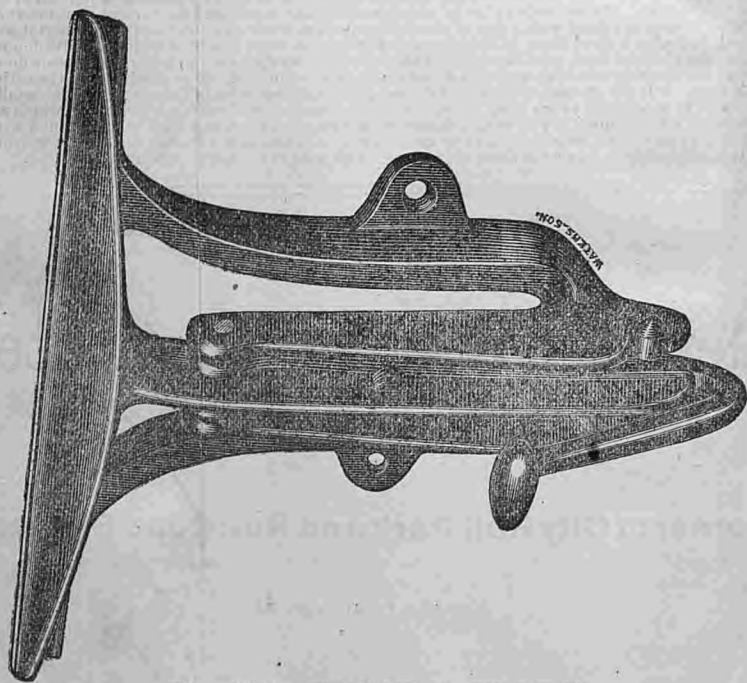
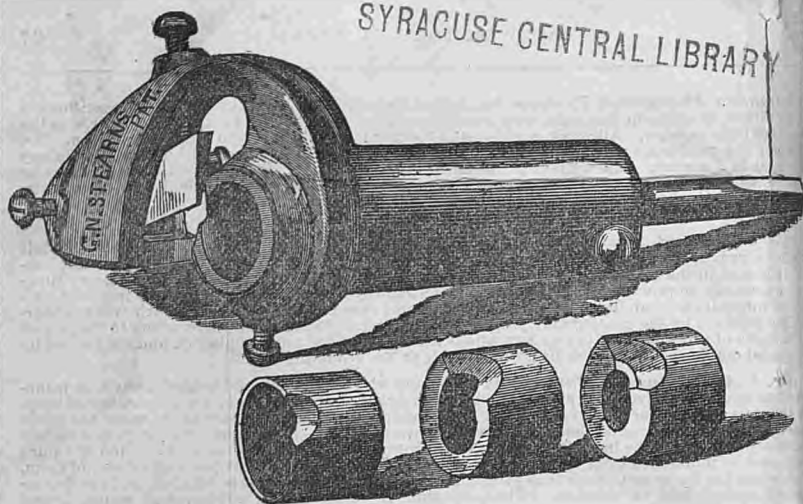
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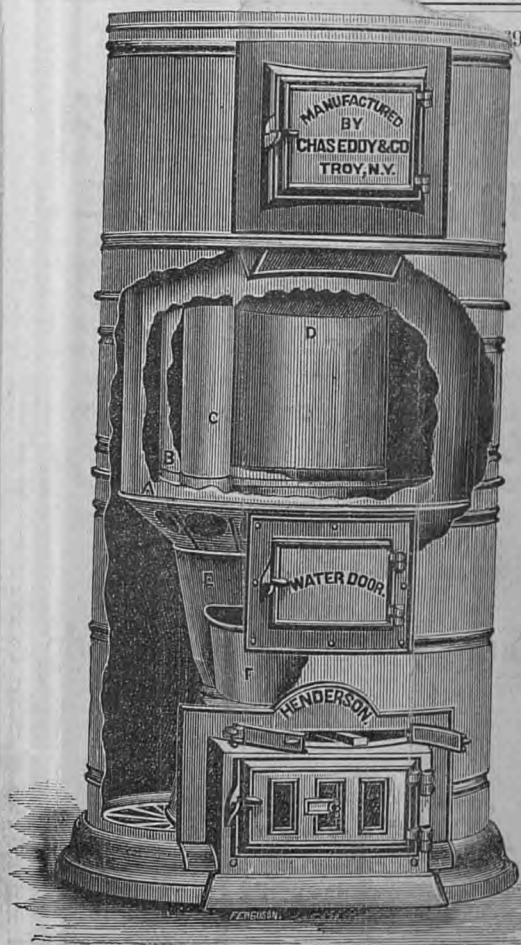
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The building is three stories and accommodated last winter six hundred pupils. The furnaces have all been kept at such temperature as desired. They have given perfect satisfaction in every respect, have proved themselves splendid heaters, very simply managed and economical in

We take pleasure in adding our testimony to an article possessing the merits of HENDERSON'S SELF-FEED FURNACES, and would most cheerfully recommend them to all in want of a furnace.

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Trustees of Fulton Union School.

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TREOFF & BIRCHMIEN.

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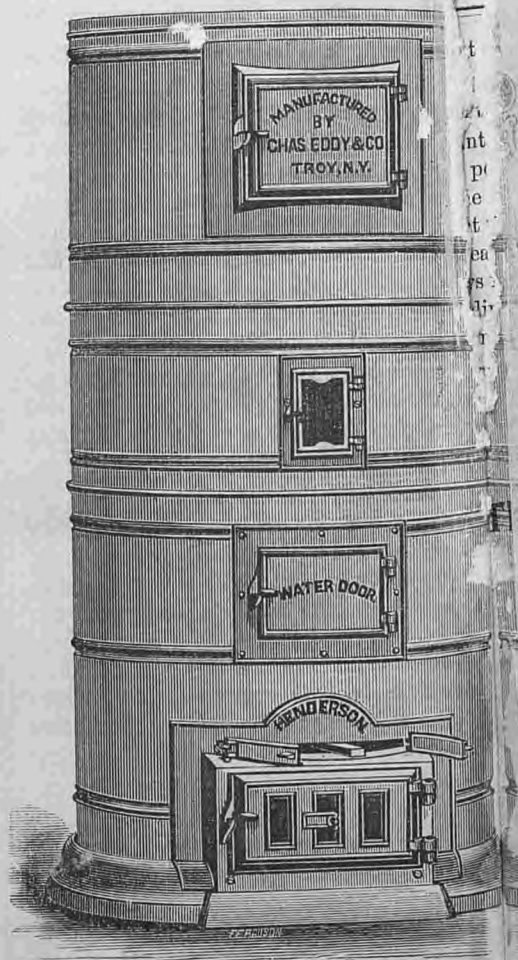
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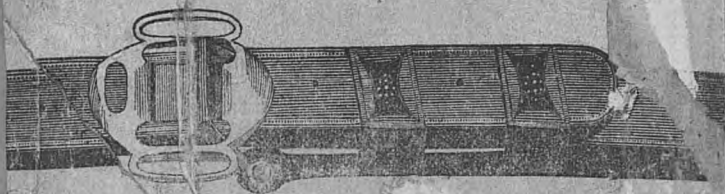
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